This Paper not to be taken from the Library

Single Sheet—12 Pages.

The Los Angeles Times

XVTH YEAR. [75 CENTS PER MONTH, OR 2½ CENTS A COPY.] THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1896. PRICE 3 CENTS. ON RAILWAY TRAINS ON STEAMERS..... 5c

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

ORPHEUM— South Main St., Between First and Second. LOS ANGELES' FAMOUS VAUDEVILLE THEATER

We Don't Carry All the Talent in the World. We Originate—Let Others Imitate.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

An Unequalled Combination of Novelties Harvested from the World's Richest Vaudeville Fields, Lydia Yeamans Titus, Snow and Clark, John and Marion Manola Mason, Les Donatos, Baboon, Dog and Monkey Comedy, Conlon and Ryder, Addie Favart. Performance every evening including Sunday. Matinees Saturday and Sunday Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c. Secure seats now and avoid the crush. Tel. 1447.

THE BURBANK THEATER— EDWARD M. [illegible], Lessee and Manager.

GRAND REOPENING WEEK.

Commencing Saturday Evening, August 15.

Special Matinee Saturday, August 22.

EMMET SHERIDAN, The Singing Comedian, and His Own Company of Players, in "ONE OF THE BRAVEST." Special Scenery; Great Fire Scene Tableau. Seats now on sale. Popular prices—15c, 20c, 30c and 50c.

OPEN AIR CONCERTS—

Grand Open Air Concert by the "Club Filarmonico Tucsonense" (Philharmonic Band of Tucson,) twenty-seven pieces—all artists, nonsurpassed—at "Wannack's Park Restaurant,"

Terminus Downey ave. car line. Car Stops on Entrance. Admission 25c. Reserved seats 25c. Come early.

MISCELLANEOUS—

TODAY AT 10 O'CLOCK—

The Big Piano Sale

Commences. The prices will beat anything ever offered.

40 BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANOS

To select from.

KOHLER & CHASE,

233 South Spring Street.

Three doors below the Los Angeles Theater.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS— AND ASSAYERS.

Highest cash price paid in this city for gold and silver in any form. WM. T. SMITH & CO., 128 North Main Street

PHOTOGRAPHS Of Children a Specialty. Unquestionable Indorsement. Fleckel Twelve Medals, including the highest awarded during World's Fair Year. 220 S. Spring Street, opp. L. A. Theater and Hollenbeck.

ADVERTISING In Ladies' Home Journal, Youths' Companion, etc., leading news, agricultural, mining and trade publications. Advertisements written—Letters of advice. Curtis-Harrison Adv. Co., 340 Wilcox b'l'g. 'phone red 1491

REDONDO CARNATIONS—AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWER and Floral designs. B. F. COLLINS, 256 S. Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 119. Flowers packed for shipping.

INGLESIDE CARNATIONS—ASK YOUR FLORIST FOR THEM. IN SIZE they are the largest, in color the brightest, in perfume the finest. Grown by F. EDWARD GRAY, Alhambra, Cal.

ELSINORE HOT SPRINGS. LAKE VIEW HOTEL. FINEST SULPHUR BATH ing in So. Cal. Elevation 1300 ft. Hotel new and first-class. Write for summer rates. C. S. TRAPHAGEN & CO., Props.

RETIRED WITH HONOR.

ORDER AFFECTING MAJ. GEORGE ROBINSON ISSUED.

The Savior of Secretary Seward's Life Has a Unique Record. Possesses a Handsome Medal Granted Him by Congress for Especially Meritorious Services.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.,) Aug. 12.—(Special Dispatch.) Maj. George Robinson was placed on the retired list today, having attained the age of 64 years. Several months ago he was relieved from duty as paymaster while stationed at Denver, since which time he has been living at his home in Pomona,, Cal., on waiting orders, it being the custom to allow an officer several waiting orders preceding his retirement.

Maj. Robinson's record is unique, he having been promoted from the grade of nurse to the grade of major in the pay department, and his especially meritorious service having won for him a gold medal by act of Congress, one of the largest and handsomest medals ever given an army officer. It was granted for his bravery in disarming Payne, when Payne assaulted Secretary Seward with the intention of taking the latter's life while Seward was ill at the old Blaine house, on Lafayette Square near the White House.

At that time Robinson was an enlisted man, having served from 1863. Early in 1865 he came to Washington and was detailed as nures to Secretary Seward, who had been thrown from his carriage and seriously injured and was then confined to his bed. It was the same night President Lincoln was shot. Payne entered the front door of the house, and forced his way up the steps and attempted to get into the room occupied by the Secretary, whose son aided Maj. Robinson in repelling the assault. Not only did he receive a medal from Congress, but the Secretary of War gave him promotion in the civil department, and President Johnson gave him an appointment as paymaster in the army with rank of major, which office he has filled until the present time.

His first station was in Texas, and he has rarely been east in all that time. The paymaster's corps is the only department of the army where appointment can be made direct from civil life. It is not necessary to work through the ranks to achieve the rank of major in the army. The President has the appointing power, and he can select either from the army or from his friends in civil life. President Johnson was liberal to civilians. Maj. Robinson was not only appointed by him to the office of paymaster, but also that of head of the police force of Washington City.

Mr. Cleveland prefers army men for appointment to the office of paymaster. President Harrison, however, appointed his private secretary, Halford. It is thought Cleveland will appoint an army man to the vacancy caused by Maj. Robinson's retirement.

GEORGE H. MILLER.

Death of the Man Who Built the Capitol Dome.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—George H. Miller, builder of the Capitol dome, is dead. He left behind one of the most conspicuous monuments on this continent, and an example of architectural skill famous the world over. He entered the office of the architect of the Capitol in 1852, and continued there until his death.

He was a native of Baltimore. As first assistant to the architect of the Capitol, Miller had charge of much important and responsible work. He was an expert in all lines of architectural engineering. He was 72 years of age. Death was probably due to the extreme torridity of the last few days.

Can Use the Militia.

CLEVELAND (O.,) Aug. 12.—Judge Noble today denied the application of the Brown Hoisting Company's locked-out employés for an injunction to restrain Mayor McKisson from calling additional militia into service to restrain the Brown Company from arming its employés, and to compel the company to carry out the agreement made with the locked-out men on July 27.

THE MORNING'S NEWS —IN— The Times IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 6, 7, 8, 9, 12.

All-day session of the Afro-American Congress—The colored people demand an equal show....City Council prods the Main-street paving contractors.... A bicycle-rider failed to get the prizes for which he sued....Boy accidentally shot at San Gabriel....Mings's fate in the hands of a jury....Organizing the nurses' training school....The Alameda-street fence in court....Engineers and architects meet in their new rooms.... Three marriages at the Police Station.

Southern California—Page 11.

Garratt, the Ensenada bank-robber, confesses his crime....A German bark from around the Horn is at Port Los Angeles—Had a rough experience.... Long Beach Trustees acquitted of a criminal charge....A school regulation is stirring strife in Ventura....Santa Barbara's salt-water pumping works in operation....Santa Ana's McKinley Club organized....Garden Grove Republicans organize....The Populist Supervisors in Riverside county are on the anxious seat....A bank at National City closed its doors.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.

Dispatches were also received from Louisville, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Denver, New York, London, Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco, Nogales, Kingston, Ont., and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 10.

Money on call easy at New York.... Condition of the gold reserve....Call-board sales at San Francisco....Chicago and Liverpool wheat....Drafts, silver and consols....Fruit, petroleum and live stock....Coast quotations.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—For Southern California: Fair Thursday; fresh westerly winds.

Pacific Coast—Page 5.

Yaqui Indians swoop down upon Nogales, Mex.—Eight of the braves and six Mexicans killed....Notorious vagrants arrested for robbery at Sacramento....Willows races....Editor Sehorn bailed out at Willows....Ellensburg, Wash., sustains three conventions in one day....The Agnews Insane Asylum directors' report....Sperry flour mills burned....Fire in an Anderson cannery.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.

Bryan and Sewall are officially notified at Madison Square Garden of their nomination—Twenty thousand people pile in to sweat and applaud—The "Boy Orator's" flow of words and the heat tire the crowd....Secretary Herbert sails for Europe—Secretary Carlisle goes to visit Grover....James A. Garratt confesses how he got the gold brick—The Ensenada safe-robber released....Hot-stuff Watson says his chances of election are brighter than Sewall's—He says goldbugs are managing Billy Boy's campaign.

By Cable—Pages 3, 5.

Semi-official denial that Great Britain and Russia will take a hand in Cretan affairs....The Irish Land Bill again before the House of Commons—Disturbance over the Cretan question—Andree's balloon filled and he waits for a fair wind....England wins out at cricket....The Shah's assassin hanged.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

An Official Report on the Prevalence of the Plague.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—"Increase of cholera in Egypt," is the principal feature of a report received from the land of the Pharaohs by Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service.

"Notwithstanding the measures taken by Dr. Rogers Pasha," says the report, "the proportions of the cholera outbreak show the disease has got beyond the control of the sanitary authorities. It is no reflection upon Rogers Pasha or the members of the staff who are assisting him, to suggest that the cholera has got out of hand. For nine months they have fought with an energy that gained for them recognition in all quarters of the country. So long as the infected areas were comparatively small, the efforts of the limited staff of European doctors at the disposal of Rogers Pasha was sufficient to stamp it out in place after place. Now, however, the dimensions of the outbreak forbids the possibility of any successful attempt to stamp out the disease.

"To show the futility of any hope of arresting its course at present, during the week before last fresh outbreaks occurred in sixty-nine different places and last week in eighty-seven. During the seven days up to August 1, 1200 deaths were reported and in the following ten days 600 deaths.

Rejected Cretan Demands.

ATHENS, Aug. 12.—The Turkish government has finally rejected the demands of the Christians of Crete, except so far as the provisions of the Halepa convention and general amnesty to insurgents are concerned. In the fight at Vodena, Macedonia, between 150 insurgents and 500 Turkish troops, the former, reinforced after four hours, routed the Turks, fifty of whom were killed. Macedonian peasants, armed with rifles stolen from the Turks, are raiding.

The Shah's Assassin Hanged.

TEHERAN, Aug. 12.—Mollah Rezza, who assassinated the Shah of Persia in May last, was hanged this morning in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

Maj. Worthington Dead.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.,) Aug. 12.—Maj. James C. Worthington, U.S.A., died today, aged 42. He was connected with the army service for twenty years, and before his illness was in charge of Fort Thomas.

Dr. Hickey Dead.

KINGSTON (Ont.,) Aug. 12.—Dr. A. C. Hickey, aged 68, one of the pioneer organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic, is dead, of heart failure.

BILLY'S IN IT.

The Public Eye Gorged with Him.

New York Puts on Paint for the Only Boy.

Popocrats and Poppycock Mixed in Exuberance.

GRAND RUSH TO THE GARDEN.

Twenty Thousand People Pile in Pellmell.

Privileged Democrats 'Scorted to the Front Seats.

Everybody Allowed to Perspire and Applaud.

SEWALL IS THERE AND A BAND.

The Stars and Stripes Made a Background for the Rising Young Statesman—Remarks by Gov. Stone—Notification Addresses.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—That the interest of the whole city of New York was focused today upon the Madison Square Garden, where William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine were to be formally notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, was proven by the groups of sovereign electors which, as early as the middle of the afternoon, began to come under the trees in Madison Square and which by 5 o'clock had been to reinforced by hundreds; at 6 o'clock were multiplied to expectant thousands, and before 7 o'clock swelled to a straining, clamoring army.

The Garden had been the stage for other events of the same character. Eight years ago Cleveland had been there notified of his selection to lead a second time the campaign of the Democracy, but the speculation attached to all these events had been but shadows compared with the fiery light of curiosity which beat upon this night. President Cleveland had been a personage familiar to New York, but the young leader who had come out of the West to plant his standard in the field of the enemy, as he called it, was only a name in this city.

On this sultry night the wide oval of the Garden was a furnace in which the 20,000 were to suffer a fiery torture for their enthusiam's sake. The glass had been removed from the acre of skylights in the roof and sheets of canvas hung below. The platform was a small affair, erected at the north side of the hall, hardly more than twelve feet square, and draped simply with American flags. The decorations were simple, consisting entirely of the national tri-color festooned on the galleries above the stand, with mammoth crayon portraits of the nominees on either side.

The center of the pit was furnished with several hundred chairs for the leaders of the local Democracy, and the boxes rising in triple tries at both ends of the chairs were reserved for the Tammany chiefs of the city's thirty-five election districts.

The first comers to the hall were police platoons of blue coats, who marched in at the main entrance, and dispersed into every aisle and corner. After them came two or three hundred privileged and enthusiastic Democrats, who plied into the front rows of chairs in the pit and proceeded to divest themselves of their coats. The hands of the clock marked 7 when the doors were swung inward. Then with a roar came the people pouring through the entrance and spread over the floor. This first contingent were the holders of reserved seats, and they scattered themselves through the aisles on the floor and swarmed up through the boxes.

Over in a far gallery a band played, unnoticed and almost unheard, the national airs, while the crowd gave cheers for the local favorites and studied the Democrats of national reputation who walked into the gallery back of the platform. Occasionally some enthusiast would start cheering for Bryan, but the first real demonstration of the night occurred when at 8 o'clock a policeman in the doorway under the stand was heard calling: "Make way for Mrs. Bryan."

Those nearest heard the call and climbed on their chairs. Others promptly followed suit, leaving their seats rank after rank, as though answering to a word of command. Mrs. Bryan was seen climbing the steps that led to the first box at the platform's right. She was on the arm of Hon. William P. St. John, treasurer of the Democratic national organization, and host of the Bryans during their stay in New York. She stepped down into the boxes and faced the mammoth audience. As Mrs. Bryan swept her eyes across the hall they had a weary look, and her face seemed very pale. It lighted with a bright smile at the roar which swept over the floor and through the galleries and which grew into a swelling cheer and rose and fell in half a dozen waves. Twice Mrs. Bryan bowed to the right and left, and then she was seated. Mrs. Bryan was followed into the box by Mrs. Bland with George H. Macy of New York. Mrs. Gov. Stone with F. D. Campau of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Macy with Clark Howell of Atlanta.

Following came Bryan on the arm of Chairman James K. Jones, followed by Sewall, with Gov. Stone of Missouri, and by Bland with Elliot Danforth. Senator William M. Stewart and Senator John P. St. John occupied boxes. The cheers for Mrs. Bryan had not ended when the foremost personage of the hour, the Democratic candidate for President, appeared and pushed through the same doorway. The first glimpse was of a black-coated, broad-shouldered man with a roll of manuscript held at his side, stepping with quick, light stride up the short flight of stairs. At his side and towering over him was the figure, clad in gray, of Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic Committee.

As the young statesman stood at the front of the platform, a flag was raised and waved just above him in the gallery, so that its folds swept down as a background for his form, and made him the one figure of the whole assemblage. The cheer that broke forth was of tremendous force. Fans, hats and handerkchiefs fluttered in the thick, sultry heat, and the cry was "Bryan, Bryan," repeated until the great crowd wearied. The candidate bowed several times, but it was only when he sat down at the right of the stage that the people took notice of the men who accompanied him.

Foremost among them, seated at the left, was Arthur Sewall, the Bath shipbuilder and candidate for the Vice-Presidency, a vigorous-looking man. There was Gov. Stone of Missouri, a thin-faced man, ministerial in his bearing, and the presiding officer, Hon. Elliott Danforth, ex-Treasurer of the State of New York.

All standing space in the hall was filled when the nominees mounted the platform, but the aisles were clear and there was no crowding, for the police had promptly closed the doors when they saw that the seating capacity of the hall had been taken.

It was twenty minutes after 8 o'clock when Senator Jones stepped to the front of the box and lifted his hand for order. The response came in the form of calls for Bryan. After a moment the Senator was able to hear himself introduce Danforth as the chairman of the meeting. Danforth, in his turn, pounded with a gavel on the rail and was showered with calls for Bryan. Danforth's speech was a brief one, a formal introduction of Gov. Stone. Gov. Stone read his notification from printed slips, but his voice carried to almost the ends of the hall.

GOV. STONE.

The Missouri Governor Extends the "Glad Hand."

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

Gov. Stone spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: We are here this evening to give formal notice of their selection to the gentlemen nominated by the National Democratic Convention as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Hitherto, by immemorable custom, the pleasurable duty of delivering notifications of this character has devolved upon the permanent chairman of the national convention, acting by virtue of his office as chairman of the Notification Committee. Except for the unfortunate circumstances, unexpected and unavoidable, the usual custom would not be parted from in the present instance. I regret to say, however, that unforeseen events of a personal nature have arisen which make it practically impossible for the chairman of the convention, the Hon. Stephen M. White of California, to be in New York at this time. A few days since he telegraphed me to that effect, and did me the honor to request me to represent him on this occasion.

While I greatly appreciate the compliment conferred by this designation, I cannot but deplore the enforced absence of the distinguished Senator from California, and I am directed by him to express his deep regret at his inability to be present and participate in the interesting ceremonies of this hour.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Mr. Chairman, the convention which assembled at Chicago on the 7th day of July last was convened in the usual way, under a call issued in due form by the National Democratic Committee. There was nothing out of the ordinary in the manner of its assembling, and nothing in the action of the committee under which authority it was convoked, to distinguish it from its predecessors. It was in all respects a regular national convention of the Democratic party. Every State and Territory in the Union, from Maine to Alaska, was represented by a full quota of delegates, and I may add with perfect truth that a more intelligent and thoroughly representative body of Democrats was never assembled upon the American continent.

The convention was called for two purposes: First, to formulate a platform declaratory of party principles, and secondly, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Both these purposes were fully accomplished, and accomplished according to the usages that have been recognized and the methods of procedure which have obtained for fifty years. The acts of the convention therefore were the acts of the Democratic party. Its work was done under the sovereign authority of the national organization; and that work was the direct outgrowth of the calm, well-matured judgment of the people themselves, deliberately expressed through their representatives chosen from among the wisest, truest and most patriotic of their fellow-citizens in all the States.

ETXRANEOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

All I have said is literally true, yet the fact remains, of which everyone is conscious, that there were extraneous circumstances leading up to the convention which attracted unusual attention to its deliberations and invested them with unusual importance. To such an extent was this true that I may say without exaggeration that no other political convention has been assembled in this country since the civil war upon which public attention was riveted with such intensity, or in the outcome of whose deliberations not only the American people but the nations of the earth felt such deep concern. We are all familiar with these circumstances to which I refer. The national administration was created by the Democratic party. It is the result of the victory won in 1892. The campaign of this year was fought almost wholly for the tariff issue. It was a war waged against the excessive, monopolistic, trust-breeding schedules of the McKinley law. The Democratic party was united almost as one man against that law, and thousands of those who believed in the policy of protection when conservatively administered for the public good and not for private enrichment protested against this monstrous extortion for individual and corporate emolument.

Opposition to the McKinley law was the dominant issue of that campaign, and the measure was condemned by an overwhelming majority of the American people. But, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that, although the tariff was made the issue of 1892, there were thousands of Democrats who then believed that a reform in our monetary system was of far greater importance than reform in our revenue policies. I was among those who so believed. Those holding to that belief did not in any degree underestimate the importance. It was fully appreciated—but they believed nevertheless that the control of our fiscal affairs by a mercenary combination of Wall-street bankers, dominated by foreign influences, was more perilous to national safety and more pernicious in its effects on the national prosperity than all the tariffs the miserly hand of gluttonous greed could write.

CLEVELAND DISAPPOINTED THEM.

However, we acquiesced in the decision of our party convention, accepted the issues as made and as one man rallied with loyalty and alacrity to the standard thereof. We rejoiced in Mr. Cleveland's election and confidently expected, and we had a right to, that he would bring the tariff question to a speedy settlement and strip monopoly of its opportunity to plunder the people, but this just expectation was doomed to disappointment. Instead of devoting himself to a prompt and wise solution of the important problems of the platform upon which he was elected, he incontinently thrust it aside and began, almost at the threshold of his administration, to exercise the great powers of his office to commit the country to a financial system inaugurated by the Republican party, and which the Democratic party had time and again condemned in both State and national conventions. In the beginning of this attempt the masses of the people were disappointed and distressed, and looked out in amazement.

With absorbing interest and with constantly-increasing resentment they watched the rapid development of evils as these events passed before them one by one in quick succession, but when they came to understand their full meaning and effect, resentment turned to wrath and protest rose into revolt. Then began within the Democratic party one of the most remarkable struggles that has ever occurred in the political history of this country. It was a struggle for mastery between the national administration and the great masses of the plain people who constitute the party which created that administration. The prize they fought for was the national convention. That convention was to determine whether the Democratic party should abide by the traditions of the fathers and adhere to its ancient faith, or whether it should obsequiously abandon the principles of true Democracy and become a pliant agent to advance the mercenary ends of an insolent plutocracy. The people won; they won a glorious victory.

SUPPOSE THEY HAD LOST.

The full significance of their triumph cannot be estimated at a glance. Suppose they had lost, what then? Suppose the Chicago convention had followed the servile example of the Republican convention, what then? If that had happened, what hue would the skies now reveal to the uplifted eyes of the anxious millions? Would the star of hope then risen luminous to the meridian or have fallen with waning light upon a clouded horizon? Upon what staff would the toiling millions in field and shop then rested their tired hands? What bulwark of defense would have then stood between the great industrial and producing classes, who constitute the solid strength and safety of the State against the combined aggressions of foreign money-changers and Anglicized American millionaires? Upon what rock would the defenders of the Constitution, the champions of American ideas and the friends of American institutions have then anchored their hopes for the future?

The paramount question before the country was, and is, shall this republic confess financial servitude to England, or act independently for itself? Shall this or act independently for itself? Shall this or act independently for itself? Shall this or act independently for itself? Shall this government follow, or shall it be a vassal or a sovereign? The Republican convention declared for foreign supremacy—for American subserviency. It upheld the British policy of a single gold standard fraudulently fastened upon this country, and declared that we are utterly incapable of maintaining an independent policy of our own. Confessing that the gold standard is fraught with evil to our people and that bimetallism is best for this nation and for the world, it yet declared we are helpless—that we must stand idle while our industries are prostrated and our people ruined, until England shall consent for us to lift our hands in our defense.

ALAS, POOR YORICK.

To this low state has Mammon brought the great party of the immortal Lincoln. For years plutocracy has been winding its slimy and poisonous coils around the Republican party and it will strangle us to death as the sea-serpent's folds strangle the priest of Neptune and his sons. So also it laid its foul, corroding hand upon the Democratic party—the party of Jefferson and Jackson—and used all its giant strength to bend it to its purpose. Within both parties there was a mighty struggle for supremacy between those who believe in the sovereignty of the people and those who believe in the divinity of self. Upon the Republican party the hand of Marcus Aurelius Hanna has buckled a golden nail and sent it forth, dedicated to the service of plutocracy in this free land of ours.

But the Democratic party, thank God, the people were triumphant. There the clutch of the money power, after a tremendous conflict, was broken. The priests of Mammon were scourged from the temple, and today, under providence of high heaven, the old party rejuvenated, stands forth, stronger and better than ever, the undaunted champion of constitutional liberty, popular rights and national independence. The gage of battle thrown down at St. Louis was taken up at Chicago. Against English ideas, we place American ideas; against English policy we place an American policy; against foreign domination we place American independence, and against the selfish control of privileged classes we place the sovereignty of the people.

A FORCED CONSTRUCTION.

The Republican platfrom is the antithesis of the Democratic platform. One stands for gold monometallism, the other for gold and silver bimetallism. One proposes that we wait upon other nations, the other that we act for ourselves. One proposes that the government shall lean upon the bankers of New York and London, the other that the Secretary of the Treasury shall stand erect, confident and fearless and assert his power to protect the rights of the people and the honor of the nation; one proposes to continue the policy of issuing bonds, the other to stop it; one declares for European alliance, the other is a declaration of American independence. Upon these all-important questions issue is joined between the two great political parties of the republic.

Certainly there are other things of moment in which the people feel profound concern, but of all questions in the current political affairs of this day and generation the financial question rises to such supreme importance that all other projects are practically excluded from present consideration. The Chicago convention declared in so many words that until this great, paramount issue was definitely settled, and settled right, the consideration of all other questions upon which the people are seriously divided should be postponed, or at least not pressed upon public or legislative attention.

Around this one supreme issue the great battle of 1893 is to be fought. For the first time it has been fairly presented, without evasion or disguise. Both parties have taken position boldly. Both are confident and defiant. Between them the American people are the arbitrators, and as such they are now to pass judgment upon the most important question presented to them since the storm of civil war wrecked happy homes and left its bloody trail upon the land. They are to pass judgment upon a question which I profoundly believe affects, as no other question can, not only the present happiness and prosperity of the people, but the felicity of their children, the perpetuity of American institutions and the well-being of all mankind.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Mr. Chairman, in all great movements, in all concerted efforts, when well directed, there must be leadership. A leader should be representative of the cause he champions. He should be more than that—he should be in all essential qualities and in the highest degree typical of those who invest him with the dignity and responsibility of leadership. The Chicago platform has been denounced as undemocratic, and the delegates composing the convention have been stigmatized as anarchists and socialists. We have heard much of this from a certain class of papers and individuals. On Saturday last, in my own State, an ex-Democratic, ex-Supreme Court Judge characterized the Chicago platform as "a bundle of Populistic notions, saturated brimful with socialism and anarchy," and at the same time an ex-Democratic corporation attorney of some distinction declared that American citizenship meant government "not by the unthinking, unheeding masses, but by the elements which are guided by judgment and reason."

"Unthinking, unheeding masses" is very good. "The elements which are guided by judgment and reason" is extra good. It is at least a slight modification of Vanderbilt's arrogant anathema, "Damn the people," and for this small concession we ought, no doubt, to be duly grateful.

Who composed the Chicago convention? From the State in which reside the gentlemen from whom I have quoted, the delegation sent to that convention was composed of farmers, lawyers, doctors, editors, merchants, manufacturers, and several of the most conspicuously successful business men in the Missouri Valley. Among them also were eminent judges of high courts, Senators of the United States, Representatives in Congress and the Treasurer and Governor of the State. That delegation was chosen by one of the greatest conventions ever assembled in that State, representing all classes of the very best people of the commonwealth. What was true of Missouri was equally true of all the States. If these men could not speak for the Democratic party, who could? If these men do not understand Democracy, who are its exponents? But these are the men who are ridiculed as an unthinking, unheeding mob, who cannot be trusted in the conduct of public affairs, and these are the men who must give way to English toadies and the pampered minions of corporate rapacity, who arrogate to themselves all the virtues and wisdom of the world.

Sir, the man who holds up to opprobium such men as constituted the Chicago convention, who denounces them as cranks, anarchists and socialists, or who in any respect impugns their intelligence or patriotism, does himself most rank injustice if he be not a knave, a slanderer or a fool. That convention did indeed represent the "masses" of the people—the great industrial and producing masses of the people. It represents men who plow, and plant, who fatten herds, who toil in shops, who fell forests and delve in mines. But are these to be regarded with contumely and addressed in terms of contempt? Why, sir, these are the men who clothe and feed the nation; whose products make up the sum of our exports, who produce the wealth of the republic, who bear the heaviest burdens in times of peace; who are ready always to give their life-blood for their country's flag; in short, these men are the men whose sturdy arms and faithful hands uphold the stupendous fabric of our civilization. They are the bravest and the tenderest, the truest and the best.

These are the men who spoke at Chicago in tones that rang out clear and high and strong. They were in earnest, and did not mean to be misunderstood. It was the voice of true Democracy. It was also the voice of deep conviction, spoken without fear. They demanded what they want, and they mean to have it. They did not go to Wall street for their principles, nor over the sea for their inspiration. Their principles were inherited from the farmers, and their inspiration sprang from an unconquerable love of country and of home.

A GOOD WORD FOR BILLY.

For a leader they chose one of their own—a plain man of the people. His whole life and life work identify him in sympathy and interest with those who represent the great industrial forces of the country. Among them he was born and reared, and has lived and wrought all the days of his life. To their cause he has devoted all the powers with which God endowed him. He has been their constant and fearless champion. They know him and they trust him: suave, yet firm; gentle, yet dauntless; warmhearted, yet deliberate; confident and self-poised, but without vanity; learned in books and statecraft, but without pedantry or pretense; a superb orator, yet a man of greatest caution and method; equipped with large experience in public affairs, true to his convictions, true to himself and

false to no man. William Jennings Bryan is a model gentleman, and a peerless leader of the people.

This man is our leader. Under his banner and guided by his wisdom, we will go forth to conquer. Let us rally everywhere, on hilltops and in the valleys, and strike for homes and loved ones and our native land. I have no doubt of victory. It is as sure to come as the rising of the sun, and it will come like a sunburst, scattering the mists, and the nation, exultant and happy, will leap forward like a giant refreshed to that high destiny it was designed to accomplish. This man will be President; his administration will be a shining epoch in our history; for he will leave behind him a name made illustrious by great achievements and by deeds that will embalm him forever in the hearts and memory of his countrymen.

Mr. Bryan, I esteem it a great honor, as it is most certainly a pleasure, to be made the instrument of informing you, as I now do, that you were nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention which assembled in July last. I hand you this formal notice of your nomination, accompanied by a copy of the platform adopted by the convention, and upon that platform, I have the honor to request your acceptance of the nomination tendered. You are the candidate of the Democratic party, but you are more than that—you are the candidate of all the people, without regard to party, who believe in the purposes your election is intended to accomplish.

This battle must be fought upon grounds high above the level of partisanship. I hope to see you unfurl the flag in the name of America and American manhood. In saying this, I but repeat the expressed wish of the convention which nominated you. Do this, and though you will not have millions of money at your command, you will have millions of sturdy Americans at your back. Lead on, and we will follow. Who will not follow here is unworthy to lead in any cause. Lead on with unfaltering step, and may God's blessing attend you and His omnipotent hand crown you with success.

APPLAUSE AND HISSES.

His statements that the last national convention was convened under the call of the National Democratic Committee and was a truly Democratic convention and involved a platform of Democratic policy were received with applause, while his reference to the Republican platform as an upholder of foreign policy called forth hisses.

Turning to the Presidential candidate as he finished, with the formal address to Mr. Bryan, the Missouri Governor placed in the Nebraskan's hand a roll of parchment bearing the notification proper. It reads as follows:

THE NOTIFICATION PROPER.

Senator White's Formal Letter as the Convention's Representative

Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska: The National Democratic Convention, which convened in Chicago on July 7, nominated you for the Presidency of the United States, and we, as members of the Notification Committee, appointed by that convention, are here to officially inform you of the action thus taken.

The circumstances attending your nomination cannot but afford you unqualified satisfaction, and must inspire enthusiasm throughout our country. You were selected by no clique, nor were you chosen as the result of any questionable combination. Those who nominated you were law-abiding, determined and honest representatives of their countrymen, and preferred you because of your exalted integrity, patriotism and ability. You are ripe in experience and judgment, in the prime of manhood, and enjoy the mental and physical characteristics essential to the great work which you have been required to undertake. You have been tried in public station. You have always done your entire duty.

AN OFFICIAL HEAD.

While you are a Democrat, and have, during your political career, been an ardent advocate of Democratic principles, you are now the official head of an organization comprising not only those who have hitherto been Democrats, but also including within its membership numerous other patriotic Americans, who have abandoned their former partisan association, finding in our platform and candidates a policy and leadership adequate to save the republic from impending dangers.

Your conduct has been such that you can in this crisis, without doing violence to any opinions heretofore expressed, advocate the interests of the people. The profound satisfaction which we experience at your candidacy is of minor importance when compared with the knowledge that your election means the maintenance of an honest government, administered for the benefit of all and controlled only by intelligence conscientiously directed.

THE CONFLICT.

The conflict now upon us has for years been foreshadowed. Its importance cannot be questioned. The prevalance within party lines of vitally divergent views, especially upon financial issues, has long been apparent.

The vain hope has been indulged that fortuitous circumstances would develop conditions rendering definite action unnecessary. Unmeaning platforms, words susceptible of interpretation according to the preference of the speaker or the auditor, have been employed by the political parties of the United tates.

ROUGH ON REPUBLICANS.

Supposed expediency has prevented the use of plain and positive language until political duplicity has excited universal distrust. In this campaign the Republican party pledges its adherents to the gold standard and commits the destiny of the United States to the keeping of foreign financial syndicates and their agents here, and rests confident in the belief that the sordid selfishness by which it is controlled cannot be overcome. Its platform admits the evils of a gold standard, but confesses the party's inability to afford relief and announces supine submission to a policy which it pretends to condemn. Patriotic courage is more than a reminiscence.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party declines the unmanly suggestion that the people of the United States cannot escape oppression save at the will of the oppressor. Its declaration of principles not only evinces faith in the bimetallism of the Constitution, but proclaims that this government is competent to declare and maintain its own policy without reference to the caprices or wishes of any other power. It denounces as un-American the theory that we are not independent in matters financial, and contends that there cannot be any freedom here if fiscal policies are to be dictated from abroad. To doubt your election is to deny the manhood of our electors; to concede that the producers of the United States, those who toil, those who add to the wealth of the land, will vote to perpetuate alien dominancy, is to assume, in the face of conclusive proof to the contrary, ignorance and degradation.

We are convinced that victory awaits the people and their just cause, and assure you of the earnest support of an overwhelming majority of your fellow-citizens.

Ten minutes of chaos followed. Bryan stood alone at the front of the stage with head erect, and asking for silence while his audience stood on their chairs cheering fiercely and resolutely and shouting his name in chorus. After three or four miuntes of this scene Bryan tired of waiting for an opportunity to speak, sank into his chair and the band broke into a patriotic air. Then Danforth came to the rescue with his gavel and finally the speech was begun.

Talking from railroad trains had plainly told upon the candidate's voice, its huskiness was apparent and it could not begin to fill the hall until he warmed up to his task. Unlike his Chicago speech, Bryan read his address from manuscript. He spoke slowly, and was interrupted with volleys of cheers.

A GREAT BUZZING.

Democratic Politicians Gather Like Flies Around a Sugar Barrel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—There was a great gathering of Democratic politicians at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this forenoon. Democrats had been coming in on trains from the West and South for twenty-four hours. There was also a sprinkling of party men from the Eastern States. Gov. Hogg of Texas loomed up above his colleagues. Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Roach of North Dakota, Congressman Richardson and McMillin of Tennessee, A. G. Warner and Senator Stewart, leaders of the Silver party, were present. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts received an ovation when he entered the hotel. He went to the room where the candidate was still receiving friends. The absence of the New York Democrats from the gathering shows conspicuously.

The first meeting of the day was that of the Committee on Notification, to arrange the meeting for the night. The committee organized by electing Gov. Stone of Missouri chairman. Gov. Stone read the committee a letter from Senator White of California, who had been originally chosen to deliver the speech of notification, but who asked the Governor to officiate in his stead, on account of his inability to come East. The action of Senator White was ratified.

The roll-call showed that the only States not represented were Maryland, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia. Senator Gorman, it was understood, would serve as a member of the committee for his State. A spirited protest was made by Merman of Pennsylvania against the treatment of the Notification Committee by the New Yorkers having the meeting in charge.

"This is our own meeting," he said, "and yet we are given no consideration. They have given us only three tickets apiece. Some of us have come a long way, and brought our friends here, and now we cannot get them into the hall. We are not obliged to go to the Garden, we can notify the candidates here in the hotel."

The protesting delegate was informed by Stone that this phase of the matter had already been discussed at yesterday's meeting of the National Committee, and it was too late to make any changes. The discussion became so warm that the committee went into executive session. The committee decided to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel and march to Madison Square Garden. Then it adjourned. The programme contemplates that Gov. Stone will deliver the notification speech to Bryan, who will respond. Then, with a few words, Gov. Stone will present to Sewall the written notice of his nomination as Vice-Presidential candidate, who will respond briefly.

THE ABSENTEE QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The interest attached to the second meeting of the National Democratic Committee at noon today was increased by the persistent rumors that the members present would remove from the committee those men whose absence was alleged to accentuate their objection to the national ticket and platform. Those mentioned include W. F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, W. F. Sheehan of New York, French of Connecticut and Lawler of Minnesota.

Elliott Danforth, who represented Sheehan by proxy, said this morning: "It is not true that a petition was presented for the removal of Sheehan, or for that matter, the removal of the other gentlemen mentioned. Sheehan gave me his proxy, and was only one of eight or ten other national committeemen who adopted the same course. The O'Grady faction had a petition of the kind prepared, but when they found that as a proxy I was voting on all questions and taking an active part in the campaign, they did not formally present it."

The Democratic National Committee was in session about three-quarters of an hour today. The whole time was devoted to a heated controversy over the dispensation of tickets to the meeting tonight. The apportionment offered each member was three. John R. McLean's proxy from Ohio said he brought over two hundred district leaders from his State, and they expected to get in. Another member intimated that the tickets were dishonestly disposed of.

"Why," said he, "there are speculators on every corner selling convention tickets and seats, and they got them from the St. John headquarters."

After many of the committee had unburdened their minds the matter was dropped, the chairman announcing it was too late to rectify the blunder.

The question of the disputed plank of the platform was discussed, and the committee gave an official decision that the amendment offered by Senator Hill, excepting the existing contracts from the scope of the financial plank, had not been adopted.

Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, acting chairman of the convention when the platform was adopted, stated his positive recollection that Hill's amendment was defeated. His testimony was reinforced by Senator Jones. The committee ordered the publication of a platform under direct supervision of Permanent Chairman White. C. E. Walsh of Ottumwa, Iowa, was chosen permanent secretary, and an adjournment was taken to the call of the chairman.

A BAD CASE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—W. J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, is suffering today from an attack of acute laryngitis. Physicians who were called to attend him hope that he will be able to deliver his speech at the notification meeting this evening.

NOT SURPRISED.

Samuel Brokewell Loses One of His Sons as Predicted.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Samuel Brokewell of the firm of Samuel Brokewell & Son, Highwood, is a spiritualist, and two weeks ago he says he had a presentiment that two of his three boys were to be drowned. Last evening his oldest son lost his life in the lake at Fort Sheridan while in bathing.

Mr. Brokewell, when notified of the death of his son, said he was not surprised, and then told that he had felt a presentiment that it would happen and had been warning his boys constantly for two weeks to be careful. The remaining two boys are more or less terror-stricken by the tragedy.

Andree and His Balloon.

STOCKHOLM (Sweden,) Aug. 12.—The following telegram from Virgos Harbor was dispatched by Prof. Andree on August 3: "The balloon has been filled several days, and all is ready for the ascent. Thus far everything has occurred as expected. The wind is still northerly, otherwise all is well."

FREE SILVER FLATULENCE.

Billy's Greatest Feat in That Line.

He Discharges Nearly Seven Columns of It.

Gems from Other Men's Thinkers Found Therein.

A Full and Authentic Report of the Language Used at the Installation of the High Priest and Oracle of the Moon Worshipers.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—In addressing the audience at Madison Square Garden Bryan spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee and fellow-citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered me by the Notification Committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering.

We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, or invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention.

The citizens, either public or private, who assail the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner raised there. It has been charged by men standing high in business and in political circles, that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor for the time being to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes of social order and national honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motion which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them.

They understand the genious of our institutions; they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon the foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated with admirable clearness, and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and the specialty of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, or education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue every man is equally entitled to protection by law."

PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED.

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of spendthrifts; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in position, in ability or in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law and that government officals shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens. I assert that property rights as well as the rights of person are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to Congress in December, 1861, said: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly."

I repeat his language with unqualified approval and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

Those who daily follow the injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou earn bread," are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order, the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace and its surest defenders in time of war.

HIS TEXT.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance—let me give you his conclusion: "But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions; to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges; to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government."

Those who support the Chicago platform indorse all of the quotations from Jackson, the latter part as well as the former part.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest indorsement which could be bestowed upon us.

We are content to have the coöperation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition; then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentality of the general public has so often been prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but it should also prevent wrong-doing, and they believe that the law should be inforced alike against all of the enemies of the public weal.

They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwaymen who rob the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of toil of others. The commandment "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be supplied to the great as well as to the small; to the strong as well as the weak, to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag.

SECONDLY.

It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation, and not by those who enjoy its benefits. The Chicago platform has been condemned by all because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court declaring the income-tax law unconstitutional.

It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding forces of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme Court. The party is simply pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago the same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income-tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearing they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

THE INCOME-TAX PRINCIPLE.

While the money question overshadows all other questions of importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income-tax plan of the Chicago platform. The last income-tax law sought to apportion the burdens of the government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the Federal government, collected through internal revenue and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poor classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share, is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the man who escapes taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened.

The last income-tax law with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, was unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were compelled to pay a total Federal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, or is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations of Europe, and every income-tax law now upon the statute books in any land, as far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well-to-do.

NO APOLOGY TO THE COURT.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income-tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the Supreme Court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and people have a right to criticise his official acts. Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism.

"Free government exists in jealousy and not in confidence"—those are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official, who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it, will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

SO ENDETH THE FIRST LESSON.

"Now, let me consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism; no national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, the Populist and the Silver party—not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed."

THE GOLD STANDARD.

When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or coöperation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double-standard when joined by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard, under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

A DOUBLE-ACTION DEFINITION.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Prof. Laughlin now of the University of Chicago, and one of the highest gold-standard authorities, in his work on bimetallism, not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts that "there is no such thing as a standard value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable."

He even suggests that a multiple standard wherein the unit is based upon the selling price of a number of articles of general consumption "would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because a long time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning."

STANDARDS DISCUSSED.

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal-tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice than a gold standard possibly can.

Prior to 1873, when there was enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices, and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must not be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act.

Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money, and lower the money value of all other forms of property. Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from an attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

DEMOCRATS MONOPOLIZE GOODNESS.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society, recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself. We present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1000 is still compeled to pay $1000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found complaint against the gold standard.

The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all or nearly all the laboring organizations and presented to Congress. Wage-earners knew that while the gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. The gold standard encourages hoarding of money, because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, bimetallism would discourage hoarding, because when prices are rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults.

If farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country, why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is principally advantageous to syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragemeut to those who create a nation's wealth. Our opponents have made special appeal to those who hold fire and life-insurance policies, but these policy-holders know that since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to companies than to its policy-holders. Much solicitude is being expressed by our opponents for depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantage of the gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings banks depositors know that under the gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

MORE SOPHISTRY.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that the gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men don't make their profits from those from whom they borrow money, but from people to whom they sell their goods. If people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Those who hold as permanent investments stock of railroads and other enterprises (I don't include those who speculate in stocks or use stockholders as a means of making an inside advantage in construction contracts,) are injured by the gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of those enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, stockholders must bear the burden of hard times. Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and the greatest permanency of such salaries.

HARD ON SALARIES.

Financial salaries, except salaries of those who hold office for life, must in the long run also be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay taxes, and if the present financial policy continues, we must expect a contest between the taxpayer and taxeater to increase in bitterness. Professional classes in the main receive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth. I have not attempted to descibe the effect of the gold standard on all classes; in fact, have only had time to mention a few, but each person will be able to apply the principle to his own occupation.

It must also be remembered that it is the desire of the people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power, so must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. It will be seen that a large proportion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in the gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their gains.

THE BANKS.

It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but it is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows the assets exceed the liabilities; that is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors, it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in additional thereto has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, the bank may, by making short-time loans and taking good security, avoid losses, but when prices are falling rapidly, the bank is apt to lose more by bad debts than it can gain by the increased purchasing power of its capital and surplus. It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of bond broker with ordinary banking business, and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset losses arising in legitimate banking business.

As long as human nature remains as it is, there will always be danger, more or less restrained by public opinion or legal enactments, that those who see pecuniary profit for themselves in certain conditions may yield to temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the many duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is today. It is not strange that those who have made profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy that will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of a vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that this financial policy, administered in behalf of all people, would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

QUOTES SHERMAN.

Let me say a word now in regard to certain persons who are peculiarly benefited by the gold standard, and who favor it, not from any desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because circumstances which surround them blind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong, will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said: "Contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that action without the sorest distress to every person except the capitalist, out of debt, or the salaried officer or annuitant. It is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural products without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare build a house, railroad, factory or barn, with this certain fact before him?"

As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be a man whose salary is fixed for life, and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman described the contraction of the currency as disastrous to all people except the capitalist out of debt, and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating the truth, which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the precepts which he sets forth apply if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

QUOTES THE MAGNETIC MAN.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the House of Representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those invested which yield fixed returns in money. Those will be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

It is strange that the holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money can regard the destruction of silver with complacency. We may not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over other species of property."

The relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have the right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments. Have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard? People who must purchase money with products of toil stand in a position entirely different from the position of those who own money or receive fixed incomes. The well-being of the nation, aye, of civilization itself, depends on the prosperity of the masses.

WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?

What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day, if such dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people; what shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollars we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of our products with which these debts must be paid. If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow that money from abroad? I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become lenders of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue borrowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which our credit rests?

Even holders of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage from the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity. We don't live for ourselves alone, our labor, our self-denial and our anxious care, all these are for those who are to come after us as much as for ourselves, but we cannot protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping the advantage from the various financial systems remember that, in years to come, their own children and their children's children may, through the operations of this system, be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged today.

AN EMPHATIC DEMAND.

As against the maintenance of the gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to the financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first President down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into a full legal-tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and standard silver dollars which, be it remembered, contain the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints, retain their present weights and fineness.

ANOTHER QUOTATION.

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy, who suggests the following illustration: A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river red from one source—the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low, whereas a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So in the case of bimetallism, the metallic money receives contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines, and therefore varies less, and the dollar resting upon the two metals is less changable in its purchasing power than the dollar which rests on one metal only. If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor.

Assuming that their rights are equal we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under this metallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person owing any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal-tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require

HOTELS— Resorts and Cafes.

GRANDEST SUMMER RESORT
On the Pacific Slope.
BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA.
Never Closes. The Arlington Hotel. Never Closes.
Cuisine unequaled in the state. Is open every day in the year, thus insuring guests first-class accommodations in every detail. SUMMER SEASON OPENS MAY1. Fishing, Yachting, Surf Bathing, Beautiful Romantic Drives, Famous Veronica Springs one mile from hotel SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Write or telegraph GATY & DUNN.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—
THE POPULAR Hotel Metropole and the Island Villa Hotel
Open. Regular steamer service every day. See Railroad Time Tables in Los Angeles daily papers. Camping privileges, etc., free to patrons S. P. T. Co.'s steamers only. Special extension tickets, good going Saturday or Sunday, returning Sunday or following Monday. Three Excursions each Saturday; two Sunday. Full information from, BANNING CO., 222 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Zahn Bros.' Telegraph Pigeon Service daily, connecting the Island with the wires of the world.

WILSON'S PEAK— OVER A MILE HIGH. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS at Martin's Camp, $2.00 per day; $10 per week. Camping privileges at the Peak. Camp among the Pines, 6000 feet up. Tents by the day week or month, furnished or unfurnished. Daily Mail and Telephone connection Fare, Round Trip, $3.50; parties of 5 to 10, $3; 10 and over, $2.50. Stage leaves 8:30 a.m. For transportation by way of Toll Road or Sierra Madre Trail apply to Tel. Main 54 L. D. LOWRY, 44 S. Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

SWITZER'S CAMP— TERMS $8.00 PER WEEK. ROUND TRIP FROM PASADENA $3.00. Furnished cottages $4.00 per week. R. H. WATERMAN, Prop., Tel. 100, Box 142, Pasadena.

HOTEL RAMONA COR. SPRING AND THIRD; AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN first-class; 50c day, $2.50 week up; special by the month.

HOTEL SANTA MONICA OCEAN AVE., OPP S. P. DEPOT, SANTA MONICA. A New House; Good Table; Rates Moderate.

HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL; APPOINTMENTS perfect; electric cars to all points. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

the debtor to pay in the dearest money if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still.

On the other hand, if the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, if one metal is preceptibly cheaper than the other; but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option the metals are drawn apart; whereas when the debtor has the option the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law, provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all or both metals presented at the mint. Society is therefore interested in having the option exercised by the debtor.

THE DEBTOR'S OPTION.

Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dear metal. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government, as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it.

When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution, adopted by Congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars, as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

GREENBACKS AND GOLD.

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes commonly called greenbacks and treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations on January 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the committee.

Mr. Sibley. I would like to ask you (perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion,) what objection there could be in having the option of redeeming in either silver or gold, with the treasury instead of with the note-holder?

Secretary Carlisle. If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of the resumption—and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of my predecessors, or anybody else—but if the policy of reserving to the government at the beginning of resumption the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented had been adopted, I believe it would have worked beneficially, and there would have been no trouble growing out of it; but the secretaries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in gold or silver, at the option of the holder of the paper, and if any Secretary had afterward attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man who wanted gold, or gold upon a man who wanted silver, especially if he made the attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is it would have been very disastrous.

THE FAULT WITH THE OFFICERS.

I do not agree with the secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and the treasury, but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender the right which should have been exercised for the production of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse of more than $250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the government to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further announced that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the danger which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes would not protect the treasury because the same policy which now leads the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all government paper in gold when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and treasury notes were withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option just as the government ought to do now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation, and leave nothing but gold as legal-tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their precepts to a legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

WHAT HE EXPECTS.

We contend that a free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best-known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion.

Gold and silver are different from other commodities in that they are limited in quality. Corn, wheat, manufactured products can be produced almost without limit provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube and all the silver coin in the world, into a 66-foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited both in the quantity now in hand and actual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So, the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a mater of fact, the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 90 per cent. without any increase in the output the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced, the cost of production need not be considered.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to coöperate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver; but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the way of international bimetallism has been blocked by those who derive a pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits?

"FROM THE CENTER ALL AROUND TO THE SEA."

Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might in the very beginning of the campaign bring you greeting from the people out west and south, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith, rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf.

A few of our people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. The great city is built on the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who cheat must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in support of a financial policy which destroys the purchasing power of the porducts of toil and must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect, your coöperation. It is true that a few of our financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea, but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is collosal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people.

That figure, Liberty enlightening the world, is emblematic of the wisdom of our nation and the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all, and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

THE CROWD WAS TIRED.

Bryan spoke for one hour and fifty minutes and the hands of the clock pointed to 10:35 when he finished the eloquent peroration addressed to the citizens of New York, speaking with uplifted arm and with manuscript thrown aside. The terrific heat had made the upper galleries almost undendurable, and before Bryan had finished a majority of their occupants had defiled through the doors.

Candidate Sewall was very heartily cheered when he stepped forward after he, with "Silver Dick" Bland and other leaders on the stage, had grasped Bryan's hand in congratulation. The chairman introduced the Vice-Presidential nominee and Gov. Stone presented him with the formal nomination document as follows:

SEWALL NOTIFIED.

Arthur Sewall of Maine: You were nominated by the National Democratic Convention which assembled in Chicago on July 7, for Vice-President of the United States, and the Notification Committee appointed by that convention is here to apprise you of such nomination.

This honor was conferred upon you not merely in acknowledgment of admitted personal worth, but because you also possess in a marked degree the specific qualities essential to the proper discharge of responsibilities which you will be called upon to assume. In this season of candid expression, of unequivocal avowal, no more appropriate choice could have been made. Your sympathy with the principles announced in our platform is not of recent date. You have proven your fealty to Democracy under most trying conditions. Residing in a community intensely Republican, with no hope of political preferment, and asking no favors from an adverse dominant majority, you have loyally sustained your position and have never hesitated to profess the doctrines of a faithful Democrat. Upon the absorbing financial issue as presented by our convention, you have been sound when the hour of triumph seemed remote, and when arrogant money-changers throughout the world boasted that the conquest of the American masses was complete.

In thus informing you of the convention's action, we take occasion to assure you that we do not doubt that you will in public station utilize your abilities and energies in the effective and upright manner which has attended your exertions in private station.

Sewall made a brief address accepting the nomination. He makes no pretensions to oratorical ability, and although his voice might fill an ordinary hall, it was hardly equal to Madison Square Garden with hundreds trampling about the floor. His words were few, and at eight minutes to 11 o'clock Chairman Danforth declared the meeting adjourned, while silver enthusiasts were calling for Williams, the white-metal advocate from Massachusetts.

A TALK FROM THE BALCONY.

After the notification meeting Bryan was driven to the Hotel Bartholdi, facing Madison Square Garden, where he spoke again on a balcony with Sewall and Mrs. Bryan, who shared with her husband all the honors and attention of the day. This second audience, standing in the streets, seemed to be composed mostly of workingmen, and Bryan exhorted them to support the cause of free silver with one of the most effective open-air speeches which he has made in the campaign. Lesser lights of the party and single-tax men held six overflow meetings on the streets around Madison Square, and made speeches during the garden meeting and the opening of the Democratic campaign in the city made an exceedingly lively night.

The police lines were formed about 5 o'clock by 1000 picked men. As the hours rolled on the crowd increased so rapidly that this large force was almost powerless to handle it. Twice the forty thousand men, women and children who were cheering and surging to get closer to the garden, broke through the ranks and with difficulty were driven back. Only one person was reported injured, a marvelous fact, as the enormous crowd jammed the streets for many blocks.

EIGHTH DAY OF HEAT.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED NEW YORKERS PERISH.

From Seven Hundred to a Thousand Have Died During the Week. Sixteen Deaths at Boston—Cooler at Chicago.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—This was the eighth day of the hot weather. The total number of deaths in the Greater New York district during the past week as a result of the torrid wave, is estimated at from 700 to 1000. In many cases the heat has been given the credit for causing deaths that in reality are due to other complications. On the other hand many persons have doubtless perished from unknown causes when an autopsy would have shown "sunstroke" as the cause of death.

Since Monday over one hundred bodies have been sent to the potters' field from the morgue and forty more will be hurried away tomorrow morning. Estimates of today's list range from ninety to one hundred for the city of New York. The total number of cases of dead reported to 10:30 o'clock tonight amounted to sixty-seven. The total number of prostrations reported in New York City today was 250.

The total number of deaths officially reported in Brooklyn today was twenty-five. The total number of deaths reported from Jersey City and surrounding towns during the day was about fifty.

SIXTEEN AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Sixteen deaths resulted from the heat in this city today. At Waltham, one death; Lowell, three; Pawtucket, seven; Providence, six; Hartford, four; at Springfield, three prostrations, and at New Haven, two prostrations.

NINETEEN DEAD AT EASTON, PA.

EASTON (Pa.,) Aug. 12.—Nineteen deaths from the heat have ocurred up to midnight, and there are upward of thirty-five prostrations.

COOLER AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The fierce heat has been blown away by the temperate breezes, and only four deaths from the heat are reported as having occurred today.

BALTIMORE FATALITIES.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—The excessive heat at this point continues. The maximum temperature, 97 deg., was reached today. Twenty-two fatalities are reported today, making a total for the hot spell of ninety-eight.

HOT WAVE BROKEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The hot wave was broken today in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, in accordance with the prediction of the Weather Bureau last night and by morning the fall in temperature will have reached the Atlantic seaboard. The drop of the mercury ranges from 10 to 15 deg.

MANY CASES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Up to 11 o'clock four deaths and a score of prostrations have been reproted at police headquarters. The dead are:

JOHN BERG.
FREDERICK EHLWEIN.
CECELIAN MORRIS.
HUGH DRUMM.

At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 83, or 1 deg. cooler than yesterday, but the thermometer on the street ranged from 7 to 10 deg. higher. Shortly after 9 o'clock a westerly breeze tempered the scorching rays of the sun.

AT BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Six deaths from heat and many prostrations were reported at Brooklyn from midnight to 10 o'clock this morning. The dead are:

CATHERINE M'GRATH.
FRANK ROONEY.
WILLIAM M'NAMARA.
EDWARD M'CONNA.
An unknown man.

JUMPS FROM A HOTEL WINDOW.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—Temporarily insane from excessive heat, D. D. Lally of Cleveland, a railroad contractor, jumped from the fourth-story window of the Hotel Boyer this morning and was fatally hurt.

Frank Barnard Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Frank Farnsworth Barnard, aged 42, a tenor singer, well-known in theatrical circles, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. In Denman Thompson's Old Homestead Company Barnard was a member of the Old Oaken Bucket Quartette. He was the son of Secretary Barnard of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. His mother fifteen years ago secured a divorce and soon after was married to the late Senator Joseph McDonald, popularly known as "Old Saddlebags."

Notorious Vagrants Arrested.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 12.—Officers Fisher and Naghel tonight arrested John Lambert, Harry Wagner and Frank Kelly, notorious vagrants, on charges of burglary. In April last they robbed the tailoring establishment of Joe Poheim, securing $1200 worth of cloth. The goods has not yet been recovered. Lambert has made a confession.

Shoe Manufacturers Assign.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The National Shoe and Leather Exchange reports the failure of E. S. Sanborn & Co., of Lynn, Mass., manufacturers of ladies' shoes. Edmund Talbot is assignee. The liabilities are placed at $75,000; assets between $50,000 and $60,000. Hard times is the cause assigned for the failure.

Secretary Carlisle and Family.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Secretary Carlisle, Mrs. Carlisle, their son William and the latter's two children, who came up from Fortress Monroe on the lighthouse tender Maple, visited the barge office today. Secretary Carlisle is en route to Buzzard's Bay, where he will visit the President.

WATSON SEES A BRIGHT LIGHT.

It Tells Him He's a Winner.

The Money Power Dictated the Sewall Move.

Gorman Controls Billy Boy's Free-Silver Campaign.

Complete Fusion in Iowa—Democrats Defeat It in West Virginia—Old Soldiers Call on McKinley—Wolcott Versus Teller.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The World will publish tomorrow a signed statement from T. E. Watson, Populist nominee for Vice-President, in which he claims that his prospects as compared with those of Sewall grow brighter every day. He closes as follows:

"The money power dictated his nomination as a counter move to Bryan's. In no other way can any one explain why the entire South was passed over in the choice of a Vice-Presidential nominee. Gorman, the gold bug and protectionist, is controlling Bryan's free-silver campaign, and Sewall, the typical eastern plutocrat, is Bryan's running mate. What does this argue? That if Sewall remains on the ticket and Gorman continues to pull the campaign wires, the whole country will see clearly enough that Mr. Pendleton of Georgia is right when he says he was going to support the Chicago ticket for the reason that no free-silver law would be passed.

"We cannot be guilty of the absurdity of choosing a national banker as our leader in a fight against national banks. We cannot hope to escape ridicule and just reproach if we choose an eastern plutocrat to lead us in a contest against plutocracy. We cannot believe that we could keep our own forces straight if we should start on a crusade against corporations under the command of a corporation king. Hence we cannot under any circumstances vote for Sewall electors. Any policy other than this means death to Populism, and we ought not to be asked to kill our own party."

THREE IN ONE.

A Trinity of Conventions Meeting at Ellensburg, Wash.

ELLENSBURG (Wash.,) Aug. 12.—The free-silver convention met at 11 o'clock in the Courthouse and the morning session was devoted to effecting a temporary organization and to appointment of committees. Atty.-Gen. Jones called the meeting to order and George W. Thompson of Tacoma was unanimously chosen temporary chairman, Lake D. Wolfer of Whitman county, temporary secretary. Committees on Rules and Order of Business, Credentials and Resolutions, were then appointed, each county being represented.

The request of the Democratic convention that free-silver Republicans appoint a committee of three to confer with a committee from the Democrats and a like committee from the Populists and to arrange a conference committee with a view to effective fusion, was complied with, and on that committee was appointed C. G. Austin, King county; R. B. Blake of Spokane; and A. R. Titlow of Whitman. Among the prominent Republicans who have been leaders in the Republican party and who sat as delegates in the convention were Col. George G. Lyons, Orange Jackson, John Wiley, Ex.-Gov. C. Morrie, Dr. C. Y. Calhoun, Judge George H. Turner, S. M. Shipley, Clark Davis, C. K. Jenner, Col. R. H. Lindsey, C. F. Fishback and a dozen others. The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

In his introductory remarks at the time he called the convention to order, Atty.-Gen. Jones created something of a sensation by declaring that he had evidence that Mark Hanna had emissaries in this city for the purpose of the prevention of fusion, and that he also had detectives here acting with the Populist delegates in order to circumvent the desire of the free-silver Republicans and Democrats to put a combination ticket in the field.

THE POPULISTS.

ELLENSBURG (Wash.,) Aug. 12.—The Populist State Convention was called to order by Chairman Bulger of the State Central Committee at 10:25 o'clock today. Chairman Bulger stated that the only advice he had to offer was that the convention be governed by good sense and moderation. At this point the Democratic convention, which was in session in the hall immediately over the Populists' convention hall, began to applaud with their feet, which greatly disturbed the Populists.

A delegate from King county moved that the Democrats be requested to use their hands and heads instead of their feet. The motion was carried, and a committee of three was appointed to notify the Democratic convention to make less noise.

Thomas J. Biller of Thurston county and C. W. Kline of Whatcom were placed in nomination for temporary chairman. Kline was selected by a vote of 200½ to 152½. F. X. Halstead of Pierce county was chosen temporary secretary by acclamation.

A committee from the Democratic convention to arrange for a committee to prepare a plan for a conference was received, and the resolution read. The motion to appoint a committee was laid on the table until permanent organization is effected. The convention then, at 2:30 o'clock, adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The following dispatch signed by the chairmen of three conventions was sent to W. J. Bryan:

"The State conventions, Democratic, Populist and Free-silver Republicans, meeting in State convention in Ellensburg, send congratulations, and promise you the electoral vote of the State."

When the convention met in the afternoon, the committees not being ready to report, an hour and a half was spent in listening to the oratory which was presented in large quantities. After a recess of an hour the report of the Credentials Committee was received and adopted. The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

THE DEMOCRATS.

ELLENSBURG (Wash.,) Aug. 12.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order today by J. K. Edmiston, vice-chairman of the State Central Committee, who announced that C. P. Warner of Colfax had been selected temporary chairman. Warner took the floor and made a short speech. He advised moderation, and stated that he believed the best results could be secured by a union of all free-silver interests. H. W. Simpson was chosen temporary secretary.

W. H. White of King county then introduced a resolution declaring that the convention is in favor of fusion under a just basis to all, and that the chairman of the convention appoint a committee of three to visit the Populist and Free-silver conventions and request the appointment of a like committee from each of those conventions to confer with this committee and arrange as to the number of members on the Conference Committee to be selected after permanent organization is affected, this conference committee to determine the basis for fusion. W. H. White, King county; John Paul Judson of Tacoma, and J. E. Fenton of Spokane were appointed on this committee.

Randolph, a colored delegate from King county, was appointed sergeant-at-arms. Committees on Rules and Order of Business, Credentials and Platform were appointed.

The afternoon session was called to order at 4 o'clock. There were no contests, and the report of the Committee on Credentials, which showed 382 delegates present, was adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Stephen Judson of Pierce county for permanent chairman.

A dispatch was sent to National Chairman Jones early in the day, asking if the resignation of Hugh C. Wallace as national committeeman for Washington had been received at national headquarters. His answer was that the resignation had not yet reached headquarters.

W. H. White of Seattle offered a resolution declaring vacant the position of ex-National Committeeman Wallace, who resigned on August 5. The latter was not without supporters, however, and a long debate ensued. W. H. White was selected as national committeeman for Washington, subject to the approval of the National Committee.

The convention selected H. T. Jones of Spokane as chairman of the State Central Committee, and the convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

WOLCOTT VERSUS TELLER.

Two State Conventions in Colorado. Central Committee Meeting.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

DENVER (Colo.,) Aug. 12.—The Republican State Central Committee met this afternoon and was called to order by Secretary Todd, Chairman Hodges and the other members who are supporting McKinley ignoring the meeting. Seventy-nine of the 112 members, it is claimed, were represented, and the proxies were fewer than at the previous meeting which indorsed McKinley.

Resolutions were adopted "repudiating the proxy committee meeting," held on July 29, declaring the silver question of paramount importance, indorsing Senator Teller and commending the action of the Colorado delegation to the Republican National Convention. The State convention was called for September 9. There will thus be two Republican State conventions—one called by the followers of Senator Wolcott, and the other called by the followers of Senator Teller, who will vote for Bryan for President.

Denver was named as the place of meeting for the convention. The office of chairman was declared vacant, and R. Brood of Jefferson was chosen for the place.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

WHEELING (W. Va.,) Aug. 12.—Fusion with the Populists was defeated at the Democratic convention today. The Chicago ticket and platform were endorsed.

GROVE JOHNSON RENOMINATED.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 12.—The Republicans of the Second Congress District held their convention in this city late this afternoon. Grove L. Johnson was nominated by acclamation for Congressman from this district. J. M. Walling of Nevada county was unanimously elected Presidential elector.

WYOMING REPUBLICANS.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.,) Aug. 12.—United State Senator Warren called the Republican State Convention to order at 1 o'clock today. A. D. Kelly, temporary chairman, said the St. Louis platform did not express his views on the financial question, but it did on twenty other issues, and he would support the ticket. The McKinley delegation from Uintah county was seated.

FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.,) Aug. 12.—The Republican convention reassembled in the afternoon and nominated Hon. G. N. Tillman for Governor by acclamation.

A DEMOCRAT BACKS OUT.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.,) Aug. 12.—Bock (Dem.) nominee for State Auditor, resigned today just before the Populist State Convention met, to make room for a Populist. The entire Democratic ticket will be indorsed.

COMPLETELY FUSED.

OTTUMWA (Iowa,) Aug. 12.—Complete fusion by the Democrats, Populists and Free-Silver Republicans at the Democratic State Convention was effected here today. The State ticket was divided, and the terms of the division of Congress districts were also agreed upon.

M'KINLEY'S OLD COMRADES.

CANTON (O.,) Aug. 12.—Two hundred of Maj. McKinley's old comrades in the war, survivors of the Twenty-third Volunteer Infantry of Ohio, called at the McKinley home this afternoon.

DOCKERY NOMINATED.

CAMERON (Mo.,) Aug. 12.—Congressman Dockery was nominated by the Democratic convention today.

Train-wreckers Bound Over.

RENO (Nev.,) Aug. 12.—The examination of Holkott and Porter, charged with an attempt to wreck a train at Reno, has been completed and Judge Linn bound them over to appear before the grand jury, with bail fixed at $1000 each, in default of which they went to jail.

He Had Been in Prison.

(Pittsburgh News:) The evidence the witness had given had been strongly against the lawyer's side of the case, and, lawyer-like, he was trying his best to break the testimony or to throw discredit on the witness. He had tried browbeating, but the man ignored his efforts, and in an easy, self-contained way stuck to his story. He tried cross-questioning him, but with no better success, and he was on the point of giving up, when a chance remark caught his ear and riveted his courage.

"I gather from what you have just said that you have been in prison. Is that true?"

"Yes, sir; I have been in prison."

The attorney's eyes snapped, and a contented smile spread over his features as he drew a sigh of relief. He proceeded to make the most of his triumph, though he felt confident that his case was won.

"The jury will notice that the witness confesses having been in prison. How long were you in prison?"

"Eighteen months."

"You do not pretend that you were not justly confined?"

"No sir; under the circumstances I presume it was all right."

"Of course, the gentlemen of the jury will understand, without my calling attention to it, how much value to place on the evidence of a man of this kind. Will you please state the name of the prison?"

"Certainly, sir; Andersonville."

That made a difference.



You Can Save 50 to 100 per Cent.

By buying your **Stationery and Leather Goods** from us. We carry the largest and finest stock in the city.

Note Our Prices.

Hurd's 4-quire box Tinted Papeterie.....50c, regular price $1.00
Hurd's 8-quire box Tinted Papeterie.....75c, regular price $1.50
Hurd's Imperial Linen Papeterie.....25c, regular price 50c
Hurd's 2-quire Imperial Tinted Papeterie.....25c, regular price 40c
Hurd's Japanese Bond.....10c quire, regular price 25c
Hurd's Japanese Bond Envelopes.....10c package, regular price 25c
Hurd's Devonshire Linen Note.....25c pound, regular price 50c
250 Business Envelopes.....25c box, regular price 50c
250 page Superfine Writing Tablet.....15c each, regular price 30c
100 Mineral Ivory Poker Chips.....35c box, regular price 50c
Express Lead Pencils.....15c dozen, regular price 25c

Writing Portfolios.

American Embossed Sealette.....75c, regular price $1.25
Grained Seal.....$1.00, regular price $1.50
Grained Seal, with lock.....$1.50, regular price $2.25

Purses.

American Seal Ladies' Pocket-book.....80c, regular price 75c
Genuine Seal Combination.....75c, regular price $1.25
Seal Combination, silver mounted.....75c, regular price $1.25
Alligator Combination.....75c, regular price $1.25
Cigar Cases, latest styles, from $1.00 to $5.00.

"De Jointville."

The new "De Jointville" Purse Satchel, the most popular style of the 400.....$3.50, regular price $5.00

FREE DELIVERY.

THE OWL DRUG CO., 320 South Spring Street, Los Angeles,

Will deliver Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Articles FREE OF FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES to ANY railroad point within 100 miles of Los Angeles, when purchases amount to $5 or over, PROVIDED orders are accompanied with the money. Send for price list.

NINE MONTHS OF WALKING

LEONARD ZEITTRAEGER AND SON NEARING HOBOKEN.

The Old Man and Little Boy Tramp All the Way from San Jose to Camden, N. J., to Meet Well-to-do Relatives—A Terrible Story.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

CAMDEN (N. J.,) Aug. 12.—(Special Dispatch.) After nine months of walking Leonard Zeittraeger and his 13-year-old son, Willie, are nearing the end of their journey from San José, Cal., to Hoboken, N. J. At Hoboken they hope to meet with their only relatives, who are well-to-do, and end the trials and sufferings through which they have passed during their transcontinental tramp.

It is a terrible story that touches the heart of everyone who hears it, that which is told by the old man and little boy. In San José Zeittraeger was a machinist. One day, while trying to throw a belt on a machine his left arm was broken. The fracture was a complicated one and the limb is now useless. While he was ill his house was burned and his wife and three children lost their lives. All of his kith and kin left to Zeittraeger are now the little boy, who tramped with him, and his relatives in Hoboken.

When the old man and his son reached Philadelphia they were out of money and Zeittraeger suffered from hunger and intense heat. He was prostrated and remained in the Jewish hospital for several days. When he was discharged the couple came on to Camden. Money enough was given to them here to take them part of the way to Hoboken, and they will probably see their relatives in a day or two.

NOT SURE OF HIM.

Pile's Brother Will not Defray the Funeral Expenses.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—(Special Dispatch:) A dispatch received from a brother of Secretary Pile of the Silver Committee at Los Angeles, Cal., this morning, said he was not sure of his identity, and could not defray the funeral expenses.

Deputy Controller Coffin of the Treasury Department said today that Pile was a member of the Chi Psi College Fraternity, and he had received a request from the officers of that society to see that the dead man received a proper burial.

Prof. Newton Dead.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.,) Aug. 12.—Prof. Herbert Newton, head of the Mathematical Department of Yale died tonight.

Secretary Herbert Goes Abroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Secretary Herbert sailed for Southampton today on the steamer St. Louis.

Knocked Him Down.

Walter de Groot, an employé of the Buffalo Woolen Mills, struck A. Proud, a former employé of the same firm, and knocked him down on Third street near Broadway yesterday afternoon. Proud claims that the assault was unprovoked, but De Groot says that Proud insulted him and he bore with him until patience ceased to be a virtue, and then knocked him down. No arrests were made.

A Contradiction.

(New York Sun:) Do you say that you are against Bryan, but not for McKinley? Then you contradict yourself. If you are against Bryan, you want to beat him, and how can you beat him except by being for McKinley?

If a third ticket is nominated by the sound-money Democrats it will not be put up with any expectation that it can be elected. It could not get the electoral vote of a single State, probably not even a majority of the votes in a single election district of the whole Union.

If you are really and earnestly against Bryan, you want to use your vote most effectively against him. You want it to go as far as possible to prevent the revolution of which he is the leader. You want to waste no powder, and to be sure that you hit your mark.

The talk about nominating a third ticket in order to preserve Democratic consistency is not the talk of the sort of men who are necessary in this emergency if the determination of the Bryanite revolutionists is to be defeated. If our institutions are preserved from that assault, their defenders will need be of sterner stuff. They must be men who have no other ambition than to drive back the assailants, and who are thinking rather of accomplishing the result than of the particular pattern of weapon they are obliged to use in the contest.

In this campaign whoever is not with the forces of honor and honesty will be against them. There is no middle or third course.

The Irish Land Bill, as amended in the House of Lords, was before the House of Commons again yesterday. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, indicated the proposed course of the government.

Eagleson & Co.'s

Great Special Reduction Sale

....OF....

Summer Underwear.

* * *

Negligee Shirts,
Fancy Shirts,
Dress Shirts,
Sweaters,
Etc.

See Our Show Window Display of Bargains.

* * *

112 S. Spring

Protection.



Protect your eyes from the glaring sunlight by wearing smoked glasses. Neat styles of frames at all prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Many future eye complaints are averted by a little inexpensive timely protection.

LISSNER & CO.,
Opticians,
235 South Spring St.,
Los Angeles.

Broadway and 13th Street, Oakland.

Y.M.C.A.

An Outline of Its Work—More Funds Needed.

Many persons have recently received a circular letter signed by W. C. Patterson, Z. L. Parmelee, J. H. Braly, E. P. Bosbyshell and F. M. Coulter, and inviting attention to the claims of the local Y.M.C.A. A neatly-printed little pamphlet of a dozen pages, descriptive of the work of the organization, accompanied the letter. Perhaps it is not generally known that the Y.M.C.A. is of English origin, its founder, Sir George Williams, having been knighted for his services in establishing it. It has chapters throughout the world. In this country there are 250,000 members and in Los Angeles 806 men belong to it.

A large work is being done in this city. Educational classes, lectures, reading-rooms and social events have been a powerful factor in uplifting all who have availed themselves of these privileges. An employment bureau has given help to many in time of great need. Religious meetings are held regularly and frequently. A well-equipped gymnasium, baths and medical examinations afford every opportunity for physical culture.

A considerable sum of money is needed by the association at the present time, and a vigorous effort is being made to arouse the interest and sympathy of the business men of the city.

LOS ANGELES TIMES—

JULY

Monthly Circulation Statement.

Aggregate..........557,730
Daily average, nearly 18,000

Guaranteed Circulation at Various Periods Since August, 1890.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. Otis, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily records and pressroom reports of the office show that the bona fide average daily editions of The Times for the months given below were as follows; the gross and the net circulation for July, 1896, being each separately stated:

For August, 1890 (month of the printers' unsuccessful strike)..	6,713 copies
For January, 1891	8,389 "
For July, 1891	8,657 "
For January, 1892	9,938 "
For July, 1892	10,788 "
For January, 1893	11,715 "
For July, 1893	12,541 "
For January, 1894 (net)	13,193 "
For August, 1894 (net)	12,535 "
For January, 1895 (net)	14,470 "
For July, 1895 (net)	14,445 "
For January, 1896 (net)	17,881 "
For June, 1896 (net)	18,..46 "
For July, 1896 (net)	17,782 "

(Signed) H. G. OTIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1896.

(Seal) J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

JULY STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

Aggregate printed in July, 1896. 557,730

Gross daily average	17,991
Less returns, daily average	209

Net daily average circulated.....17,782

NOTES.—(1.) Our Guaranteed circulation exceeds the combined circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily newspapers.

(2.) Attention is directed to the fact that the NET as well as the GROSS circulation of THE TIMES is shown regularly in these monthly statements. The "returns" are habitually small, but are always carefully reported and deducted from the gross circulation. The natural fluctuation, up and down, according to the times and seasons, is thus truly exhibited.

(3.) THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past six years. ADVERTISERS HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One cent a word for each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, PAINTERS, plumbers and graders; Bids are invited up to 6 p.m., 15th inst., for the construction of National Guard Armory, at S. W. corner of Grand ave. and 12th sts., according to drawings and specifications prepared by Todd & Walker, architects, German Bank Building. Separate bids will be received for plumbing, painting and grading. Bids shall be addressed to the undersigned at the office of the architects. LIEUT.-COL. W. O. WELCH, secretary Armory Board. Dated Aug. 8, 1896. 15

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART; Mrs. Adeline Duval Mack; formerly New York and Washington, D. C. Private lessons and classes day and evening; special training; theatrical profession. An amateur club, ladies and gentlemen, studying plays, connected with school. Particulars and terms apply residence, THE CLARENDON, 408 S. Hill st.; Mrs. Mack's services may be engaged for recitals and readings.

BR. SHIP DRUMCLIFF, CAPT. DAVIES, from London, at Port Los Angeles; neither the captain nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., room 36 Baker Block. 13

THE VAN ALSTINE-THIELL CO., CONsulting engineers and patent attorneys, 209-215 NEW WILCOX BUILDING, Los Angeles, Cal.

TEACHERS' SUMMER SCHOOL — PREpares for county examinations—all grades. BOYNTON NORMAL, 525 Stimson Block.

BISHOP'S PETROLEUM BLEACHING SOAP is good for bath as well as laundry. 600 E. FIFTH ST. 15

WALL PAPER, 3c; BORDER, 2c A ROLL. WALTER, 218 W. SIXTH.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 960 to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

WANTED—
Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

California Bank Building.
300-302 W. Second st., in basement.
Telephone 509.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency; all kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
Young man to learn painting trade, sign writing, etc.; boy to milk and drive wagon, small dairy, $10 etc. to begin; ranch hand, $15 etc., some milking; boy to milk and do chores, $10 etc.; four men for falling timber and cutting logs, $1.75 per thousand, contract 300,000 feet; for sale, 12-ton schooner-rigged boat, cost $3500, 4 years old, price $1500.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.
General kitchen helper, steady man $7 etc. per week; extra waiter, $1.50 etc. per day and fare, two days; Hotel barkeeper, $30 etc. per month, not older than 35.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.
Housegirl, 2 in family and baby, $20 etc.; woman with baby to do housework, $1 etc. per week, good home; housegirl, 3 adults, good cook, $20 etc.; French housegirl, Hueneme, $20 etc.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.
Cook for hotel, $25 etc.; woman for plain cooking, 8 to 10 people, $20 etc.; cook for 4 to 5 boarders, $15 etc.; first-class laundress, country hotel, fare paid, $25 etc. month.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS ALL-ROUND blacksmith, one who is accustomed to shoeing and general jobbing; a good steady job, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; middle-aged man preferred. FELIX MOORE, Hanford, Cal. 15

WANTED — CLERKS, OFFICEMAN, MEchanics, salesman and general assorted situations; apprentices. EDWARD NITTINGER, 320½ S. Broadway. 13

WANTED — GOOD SALESMAN AND COLlector; must reside on East Side. Apply between 8 and 9 a.m., 216 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED — SALESMAN TO SELL ELLIS filters in Los Angeles and surrounding towns. Call at 638 S. HILL ST. 13

WANTED—PANTS-MAKERS TO WORK ON stock for ready-made clothing department. Apply JACOBY BROS.

WANTED—BOY TO DO PORTER WORK and answer bells. HOTEL CATALINA, 439 S. Broadway. 13

WANTED — A GOOD STRONG BOY; $2 weekly and board. Address U, Box 73 TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork, 3 in family; no washing; cook by gas; references required. Apply at once, MME. FRENCH, Dressmaking Parlors, 317 N. Main st. 13

WANTED—STOREGIRLS, NURSE, CASHier, chambermaid, governess, 19 housework; assorted situations. EDWARD NITTINGER, 320½ S. Broadway. 13

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR MASsage or magnetic rubbing for lady patient. Apply immediately, 327 W. 23D ST. 13

WANTED — HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD help at MRS. SCOTT & MISS McCARTHY'S AGENCY, 197 S. Broadway. Tel. 819.

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED — MANAGER FOR EXCLUSIVE business; will pay $200 per month; small capital required. Address U, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — A MATRON WITOUT INCUMbrance for a charitable institution. Apply mornings at 321 WEST 25TH. 15

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS at PACIFIC COAST REGALIA CO., 110 W. Second st. 13

WANTED—GIRLS FOR RAVELLING CARpet, at the RUG FACTORY, 654 S. Broadway. 13

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED — SITUATION BY A COMPETENT gardener with long experience in flower, landscape gardening to take charge of private place; best recommendations from last place. Address U Box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED — POSITION BY YOUNG MAN with 5 years' experience as book-keeper, stenographer, and all-around officeman. Address U, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED — PERMANENT POSITION BY experienced Japanese cook in respectable family, city or country. Address U, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED—POSITION, BUTTER-MAKER; best of city refernece, 10 years' experience in New York. Address U, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY A skilled mechanic; wants it badly. Address V, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — PASTRY COOK AND BAKER from the East wants a situation. Address U, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 15

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND AGREEable young English woman, well-educated and traveled, wants position as stenographer; is a thorough book-keeper; or would go as companion or housekeeper. Address U, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY OF EXPErience and best of references, position as saleslady, office, cashier or any kind of clerical work. Address U, Box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — A LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes position as housekeeper in widower's family. City or country. Address 658 GLADYS AVE. 16

WANTED — LIGHT HOUSEWORK BY COMpetent young lady. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 3324 S. Main st. 13

WANTED — SITUATION BY GOOD COOK and laundress. 519 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 13

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND, 15 TO 20-horse-power portable steam engine. Inquire or write, F. F. WARD, 125 N. Broadway, Los Angels, Cal. 14

WANTED—TO LEASE JOB OFFICE IN this city until January 1, with privilege of buying. Address U, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — THE FURNITURE OF A RESIdence or cottage; will rent same if desirable. Address S. Z., TIMES OFFICE. 15

WANTED—TO BUY A COUNTRY SALOON; state location and price. Address U, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—QUICK; 5 OR 6-ROOM COTTAGE, $1500 to $1800. J. L. PATTERSON, 419 S. Broadway. 13

WANTED—TO BUY FOR $350 CASH A RESIdence lot. Address U, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED—ROOMS, BY MAN AND WIFE, 3 unfurnished rooms, close in, for light housekeeping; references exchanged; state location and terms. Address U, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 16

WANTED — A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE would like the care of a house at Santa Monica for the winter. No compensation. Address U, Box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — TO RENT, A HARNESS AND buggy for two months; will pay liberal rent. WHIPPLE & WEAVER, Rental Agency, 125½ W. Second st. 13

WANTED — TO RENT YOUR HOUSES quick, all sizes and locations, go to WHIPLE & WEAVER, Rental Agency, 125½ W. Second st. 13

WANTED—YOU TO LIST YOUR HOUSES with us; 50 cents commission. ROOM 14, Cal. Bank building, Second and Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT, HOUSE WITH 3 OR 4 rooms; must be in good section and reasonable. Address C., P.O. Box 626, city. 13

WANTED—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, in private house. Address 320 W. SEVENTH. 13

WANTED—FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE, 5 to 7 rooms, state price. Address U, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED — LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO travel and appoint local agents; $60 and expenses; references. A. LLEWELLYN, 232 S. Hill st. 13

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED — BOARD BY YOUNG MAN IN private family, 20 minute walk from center of city. Address U, Box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—2 OR 3 ROOMS WITH BOARD for 3; gentleman and wife and lady. Address U, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH SMALL CAPItal, just sufficient to defray his personal traveling expenses, to develop a most lucrative business, giving immense returns; no peddling. L. V. JENSEN, Washington st., opp. Germain warehouse, Santa Ana, Cal. 14

WANTED—PARTNER TO HELP DEVELOP gold mine; ore assaying $60; wood and water in abundance; wil pay from the start $15 to $30 per day. Address U, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED — NICE CHILD TO CARE FOR; girl preferred; good home; have no children of our own; with reasonable pay. Address MRS. J. M. RUSK, general delivery, Los Angeles, Cal. 15

WANTED — LADIES, YOU SAVE ONE-half your labor by using Bishop's Petroleum Bleaching Soap, only 5 cents. 600 E. FIFTH ST. 15

WANTED — FURNITURE FOR BEDROOM and dining-room; must be good and cheap. Address C., P.O. Box 626, city. 13

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—
Beautiful 60 foot lot in Harper tract, the only lot for $1500; think of the fine neighborhood.
Also 75x155 to alley on that fine 80 foot street in Bonnie Brae, east front; see me at once
Also lot 52 feet front on Thompson st., graded, graveled, side walk and sewer, only $1000. E. A. MILLER,
19 237 W. First St.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON FICKET ST., 50x170 to alley, Boyle Heights; terms, $10 down, balance $5 per month, interest at 8 per cent per annum; graded and sewered. Address OWNER, Box 562, city.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FLOWER, BETWEEN Ninth and Tenth, 50x150 to alley, $2300. Call at 211 W. FIRST ST., Room 18. 14

FOR SALE—BY OWENS—CHEAP, 2 LOTS on Ruth, between Sixth and Seventh, East First. 14

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE — LOTS AT GARVANZA, $25 up, cash or installments; half acres, $100 up. I. H. PRESTON, trustee, 217 New High

FOR SALE — $25 AN ACRE WITH WATER, fine alfalfa and deciduous fruit land. WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Fourth st.

FOR SALE— CHEAP LANDS, RIVERSIDE county. HEMET LAND CO., 244 S. Br'dway.

CHIROPODISTS—

VACY STEER CURES DANDRUFF—HAIR invigorated; corns and bunions removed without pain. 107½ S. BROADWAY.

CHIROPODY, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY AND baths. MISS C. STAFFER, 211 W. First st.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE — I HAVE A CLIENT WHO owns 2 lots, southwest, 50 feet each; street graded, graveled, cement walks and curbs, gas, who will build you a house to suit you, and take as payment good unimproved city, good country, or eastern property, or will build to suit you and take cash payment and arrange balance to suit. LEONARD MERRILL, 240 Bradbury Block.

FOR SALE—$5000; WE HAVE A SPANKING brand-new house of 9 rooms, cellar, furnace, lawn, shades, pretty style architecture; porcelain bath, cement walk; ready to move right into; 50-foot lot; for sale at a great big bargain, close in, fine neighborhood; you must look at it. W. M. GARLAND & CO., sole agents.

FOR SALE — $300 CASH AND $25 PER month will buy new modern 5-room cottage in choice location, near Westlake Park. OWNER, Box 4, Station 5, city. 13

FOR EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMPROVED 20-acre home in Fresno county, will exchange for good Los Angeles city property. Inquire 811 MAPLE AVE. 18

FOR SALE — CHEAP; 7-ROOM HOUSE, connected with sewer, barn, well fenced. Address U, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 16

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, long lease, reasonable rent, party going East. 1113 DOWNEY AVE. 13

FOR SALE—
Hotels and Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSES—
40 rooms, well established, and best money-maker in the city, E. First st., $2000.
42 rooms, elegant house on Broadway, $1500.
24 rooms on Broadway, clears $100 per month, $1100.
21 rooms, close in, a snap, rooms full, $550.
15 rooms, on Broadway, $650.
40 rooms, big business, $4000.
Finest house in the city, $5500.
Lodging-houses of any size and price, any terms and any part of the city and Pasadena.
OLMSTEAD & GRANT,
13 113½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—40 ROOMS ON BROADWAY, 1 of the best furnished houses in the city; most complete in every way; central part of city; will be sold at a sacrifice. MRS. C. S. HEALD, 326 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—22 ROOMS ON HILL ST., NEW place, close in, rent reasonable; you will take this place, it's so cheerful, nice furniture. 326 S. BROADWAY. 13

FOR SALE—12 ROOMS ON BROADWAY, near Third, rent, $35, furniture good, will be sold cheap; lease goes with furniture. 326 S. BROADWAY. 13

FOR SALE—FOR $550, A HOUSE OF 47 rooms, partly furnished; clears $100 month. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOR $450; A HOUSE OF 17 rooms; new and clean; a great sacrifice. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE city, rooming house on Hill, near Third. Call at 223 W. SECOND. 13

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GAS AND GASOline engines, in good order, at very low prices; 10-horse-power second-hand boiler and engine; pumping machinery of every description. THE MACHINERY SUPPLY CO., 105 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE — LEMON TREES; I HAVE about 10,000 Lisbon, Villa Franca and Eureka lemon trees of standard size, which I offer very cheap. E. THELEN, National City. 15

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINE, ALMOST NEW; 3 and 5-horse-power Golden Gate gasoline engine; also deep well centrifugal pump. Address 154-156 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR SALE — A HIGH-GRADE LADY'S Czarina bicycle, nearly new; perfect condition; $50 cash. DRUG STORE, Twenty-third st. and Union ave. 16

FOR SALE—FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, at 1122 South Los Angeles st. at auction, fine carpets and furniture of a 10-room dwelling. 14

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, FRIDAY, 10 A. m., at 1122 S. Los Angeles st., three very fine Welsh folding beds, solid oak mirror fronts. 14

FOR SALE—CHEAP; NICE TWO-SEATED family surrey with fine horse and harness; also a young horse cheap. 808 SHORT ST. 13

FOR SALE—BUY, SELL, RENT TYPEwriters; good machines, rent $3 month. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 127½ W. Second st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO; $175 if sold at once. E. TWENTY-THIRD ST., two blocks east of Central ave. 16

FOR SALE — HIGH-GRADE UPRIGHT piano; sweet tone, good condition, $115. Address U, box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 14

FOR SALE — CHEAP FOR CASH; 2 BIcycles; lady's and gent's; inquire WILL JOHNSON, Nicoll the Tailor. 13

FOR SALE—A GOOD 6 HORSE-POWER engine and a 10 horse power boiler. Inquire at 509 COMMERCIAL ST.

FOR SALE — A 6-HORSE POWER BOILER, very cheap. Apply at once at THE TIMES BUSINESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—HALL'S SAFE, CHEAP. 252 S. MAIN ST. 13

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—NINE-ROOM MODERN house, all conveniences, etc.; stable, lawn, shrubbery; situated in Pasadena; want cottage in Boyle Heights. See J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 16

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE 6-ROOMED HOUSE large lot, barn and trees and shrubbery at Redondo Beach for city property. SMITH BROS., 145 S. BROADWAY. 13

FOR EXCHANGE — HOUSE AND LOT and grocery business for a small improved ranch. Address U, box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE — IF YOU HAVE ANY property to sell, rent or exchange see LAWSON & CURTAIN, 242½ S. Broadway.

WANTED — MONEY IN ANY SUMS ON good real estate both city and country. SMITH BROS., 145 S. BROADWAY. 13

FOR EXCHANGE — ALFALFA RANCH wanted for Oregon land. H. W. COTTLE & SON, 224 S. Broadway. 11-13-16

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 7-YEAR-OLD BLOOD bay horse, single footer and trotter, saddle or buggy; safe for ladies. Exchange for a high grade lady's bicycle, Victor preferred. C. G. HARRISON, 525 Pasadena avenue, Pasadena. 15

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE, FINE residence lot in good town in Southern California. Address U, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 11-13-16

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENING — PARTY holding valuable lease on the best business corner in the city, with valuable stock and fixtures, and other business preventing personal attention, desires to associate a business man with about $10,000 ready capital to enlarge and extend the business. Address for interview and particulars, W. B., Box 105, Los Angeles, California. 16

WANTED — AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN AS partner, to join in new fixed up cash business; will clear $40 to $50 cash and all expenses, by doing our own work; the best business in the country, and only a handy man in the store is required, and $50 capital. Call at the place, 1603 N. MAIN ST. 13

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $1500 to loan owner and take the management of a first-class transient hotel. Apply to ASSOCIATED HOTEL INVESTMENT BUREAU, Hotel Brokers, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 24-ROOM LODGing-house, good location, nicely furnished; will be sold at a very low figure. ASSOCIATED HOTEL BUREAU, Hotel Brokers, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$600; GROCERY STORE, GOOD location, doing a nice cash business; it will pay any one looking for a business to investigate at once. Address U, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 16

A DESIRABLE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED wholesale and retail business guaranteeing a net profit of over $100 per month; price $1300. Address U, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE — NEW CORNER, CIGAR stand, adjoining saloon, at invoice; best inducements to right party; price $225. Address U, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY CASH GROCERY store doing good business on good corner; will sell at invoice, about $1600. Address U, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 16

$85 AVERAGED WEEKLY, NET INCOME with $350 invested. Safe, conservative, Prospectus, proofs, free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP; ON ACcount of ill health owner wishes to sell shop; good stand. Address U, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE—A LIVERY AND BOARDING stable, finest opening in this city; $1700. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT AND CIGAR store, with living rooms; a bargain; $125. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE; A LIVE country town; most positive bargain; $800. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE BEACH; A VARIETY and cigar store; a big paying trade; $500. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HAY, GRAIN, FEED, WOOD and coal business, 3 living rooms, $425. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR A LADY WITH SMALL CAPITAL, $15 per week at her own room; investigate. Address R, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—PARTY WITH $300; ONLY TWO weeks; large returns; call tomorrow only, at 604 N. ALAMEDA ST. 13

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying business, for $50. Apply at 125 S. BROADWAY. 16

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, GOOD LOcation, about $1000. Address U, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 13

JONES PRINTING CO.—CUT-RATE PRINTing house. 226 W. FIRST ST. Tel. 1113.

I SELL OUT ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE — BARBER SHOP. Apply 202 WEST FOURTH ST. 14

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—AT THE BANCROFT, 727 S. Broadway, furnished or unfurnished; large outside rooms; large closets; screened windows; gas, bath, use of parlor and piano; light housekeeping; summer prices; house new. 15

TO LET—HANDSOME SUITE, CHEAP; OR whole floor, 4 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; modern conveniences; very desirable. 409 SEVENTH, near Hill. 13

TO LET—LOS ANGELES ROOM-RENTING AGENCY (Miss Dawes and Mrs. Dyer, proprietors,) 125½ S. Br'dway. Information free.

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS AND suites, new, clean, best in city, baths. FREEMAN BLOCK, 595 S. Spring st.

TO LET — FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS in POTOMAC BUILDING, 217 S. Broadway; hot and cold baths; take elevator. 14

TO LET — THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms in private house; complete for housekeeping. 321 S. HILL. 13

TO — LET 3 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS on second floor, $7, for light housekeeping. 770 SAN JULIAN ST. 13

TO LET — 3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, without children; $12.50. Call 131 W. 16TH ST. 13

TO LET—4 ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED and finished, near business; residence, 561 S. HOPE. 16

TO LET—3 ROOMS COMPLETELY FURnished for housekeeping. Apply 930 S. FLOWER ST. 14

TO LET — 1 OR 3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms in new house at low rate. 511 E FOURTH ST. 13

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE of kitchen. The MACKENZIE, 827½ S. Spring st. 19

TO LET—ROOMS, CENTRALLY LOCATED, at summer prices. Call at 137 S. BROADWAY. 15

TO LET — PRIMROSE, ROOMS, $2 TO $5 per week. 413 W. SECOND ST. 14

TO LET — ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished. 563 S. HOPE. 16

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 359 S. OLIVE ST. 13

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET — A HOUSE CLOSE IN, SOUTHwest, southeast, west, northwest, East Los Angeles or Boyle Heights, come to us; we have by far the largest list of furnished and unfurnished houses in the city; unfurnished, $6 per month and up; furnished, $14 per month and up. WHIPPPLE & WEAVER, Rental Agency, 125½ W Second st. 13

TO LET—$13; 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 2611 PENNsylvania ave.
$10—5-room, 1244 Staunton ave.
$15—Store and rooms, 800 Buena Vista st.
$10—5-room, 800 Buena Vista st.
ALLISON BARLOW,
123 S. Broadway.

TO LET — COLONIAL FLATS, ON BROADway, cor. Eighth st., finest finished flats in this city, and they cost double to construct; the rent is very cheap; 6 and 7 rooms each. W. M. GARLAND & CO., sole agents, 207 S. Broadway.

TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING and having rent applied on purchase price, new 6-room house, Macy st., close in; also 4-room house, same location. WILLIAM MEAD, 116 S. Broadway.

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, THREE acres in alfalfa, fruits, berries, etc., all for $25 per month. M. E. KLINE, E. Twenty-third st., two blocks east of Central ave. 16

TO LET—MY BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 2128 Estrella ave., completely furnished; no children; 3 to 6 months at $40 per month. WM. G. BRADSHAW, 346 S. Broadway.

TO LET — MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE, with bath, 1018 E 27th st., one-half block west of Central avenue cars. See W. D. CAMPBELL, 325 S. Spring st. 13

TO LET—CHEAP TO RELIABLE PARTY, 5 or 6-room flat, with bath; all modern improvements. 753½ S. HOPE S., or 241 S. Broadway. 15

TO LET—$14; 1½-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 7 rooms, newly painted and papered, bath, barn, etc. Inquire 1402 PRIMROSE ST., E. L. A. 13

TO LET—6 ROOMS OF FURNITURE MOVED for $4; 4 rooms for $3. SUNSET EXPRESS CO., Chamber of Commerce bldg. Tel. 1569.

TO LET—10-ROOM HOUSE AND 5-ROOM house. Apply 802 W. Seventh st., or R. B. YOUNG, architect, 435 S. Broadway. 15

TO LET — NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE 7 BLOCKS west of Second and Broadway, $14. Apply 742 W. SEVENTH ST. 13

TO LET — 9-ROOM HOUSE, HOPE ST, close to Eigth. CALKINS & CLAPP, 195 S. Broadway.

TO LET—½ OF COTTAGS, NICE LAWN; 1341 W. NINTH ST., between Stewart and Whittier sts. 13

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE; 320 W. THIRD st., bet. Grand ave. and Olive; key on premises. 15

TO LET — 10-ROOM HOUSE, ELEGANT, one-half its value to good tenants. Key 923 PEARL. 13

TO LET — 5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH BATH, newly decorated. $15, water paid. Key 923 PEARL. 13

TO LET — A NEW DOUBLE FLAT HOUSE between Olive and Grand ave. on First st. 13

TO LET—NEW 5-ROOM FLAT, CLOSE IN. CALKINS & CLAPP, 105 S. Broadway.

TO LET — 4-ROOM COTTAGE, $9, WITH water. 326 MOZART ST, 22

TO LET—9-ROOM HOUSE, WATER, $12. Inquire PENIEL HALL. 13

TO LET—
Lodging-houses, Storerooms.

TO LET — HOTEL JOHNSON, ADJOINING Hotel Westminster. new house, 55 rooms; 15 suites with private bath. For particulars apply to F. O. JOHNSON, Hotel Westminster.

TO LET—FINE STORE ROOM ON SEVenth st., near Pearl; cheap rent to the right party. Apply at 802 W. SEVENTH ST., or R. B. YOUNG, architect, 435 S. Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM, 34x70; SUITABLE for manufacturing or meeting purposes. Apply 132 CENTER PLACE, bet. First and Second, Spring and Main. 16

TO LET — DESK-ROOM; CENTRALLY LOcated; charges moderate. WHIPPLE & WEAVER, Rental Agency, 125½ W. Second st. 13

TO LET—PART OF STORE, 218 S. BROADway. THE SINGER MFG. CO.

TO LET — STORE, COR. SPRING AND Sixth sts. D. FREEMAN.

TO LET—
Rooms and Board.

TO LET — A LARGE, VERY PLEASANT room for two; a comfortable, cosy room for one, with most excellent family table; modern conveniences; choice locality; rates very reasonable. 834 W. TENTH, near Pearl. 13

TO LET—FOR NICE ROOM AND FAMILY board go to the BROTHERTON, 315½ W. Third st.

TO LET—SUNNY FRONT ROOM UPSTAIRS, with board. Call at 600 W. PICO, corner of Flower st. 14

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET — A NICE AND COMPLETELY furnished and well located boarding-house of 28 rooms. CALIFORNIA INVESTMENT CO., Pasadena. 13

TO LET—CATALINA, FURNISHED HOUSE. Address S. HAWVER, University, or call Jefferson st., near Vermont.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 rooms, 816 W. 11th st. THRELKELD & SMITH, 326 S. Broadway 14

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT AVAlon. MRS. M. E. SHOEMAKER, 525 Downey ave. 13

TO LET—
Miscellaneous.

TO LET—TENTS; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; Long Beach; pleasant accommodations; fine ocean view. JESSE GOODWIN, Elm st. and Ocean ave., Long Beach. 14

MONEY TO LOAN—

UNION LOAN COMPANY, STIMSON BLOCK, cor. Third and Spring, loans money on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos, without removal; low interest; money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies. CLARK A. SHAW, Manager, rooms 111 and 112, first floor. Telephone 1651.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS IN ANY amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry and sealskins; also on pianos, furniture and household goods in private, lodging, boarding houses or hotels, without removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, Manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—MONEY LOANED FOR private parties. Apply to
R. G. LUNT,
Agent the Germans Savings and Loan Society, 227 W. Second st.

MONEY TO LOAN — ANY AMOUNT DEsired on real estate, furniture, watches, diamonds and pianos without removal; interest reasonable; private office for ladies; business confidential. CHARLES C. LAMB, 226 S. Spring st., entrance room 67.

GOLD OR SILVER, JUST AS YOU PREFER; we have both to loan on good collateral or realty security; large or small amounts; low interest. THE SYNDICATE LOAN CO., 138½ S. Spring st., rooms 13 and 14. Geo. L. Mills, manager.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHes, jewelry, pianos, sealskins, warehouse receipts, live stock, carriages, bicycles, all kinds of collateral security; oldest in city; established 1886. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FROM $500 TO $30,000 to loan in sums to suit. No delays. Continental Building and Loan Association, 126 W. Second st. Victor Wankowski, agent.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS, room 308, Wilcox building, lend money in sums to suit at reasonable rates. If you want to lend or borrow, call on us.

PRIVATE LOANS ON DIAMONDS, JEWelry, watches, furniture, pianos and good security of any kind; no removal; no publicity. Address P.O. BOX 367. 17

TO LOAN—$100,000 TO LOAN AT THE MOST favorable terms at low rate of interest; small amounts and building loans preferred. GEO. F. GRANGER, 231 W. Second.

TO LOAN—AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT FOR loans of $5000 or less; no commissions; light expense. SECURITY LOAN & TRUST CO., 223 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN—$100, $200, $500, $1000 TO $99,999; city or country realty. LEE A. McCONNELL, notary public, real estate, insurance, 113 S. Broadway.

TO FIND OUT WHO WE ARE AND WHERE we are, see 229 BRYNE BLDG. They lend money on collateral and personal securities.

TO LOAN—MONEY; REAL ESTATE, 5¼ TO 8 per cent. net; personal notes or security. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON EASY TERMS OF repayment. STATE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N, 151 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security, in any amount at low interest, by A. C. GOLSH, 147 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT reasonable rates. Inquire WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON EASY TERMS OF repayment. NAT'L BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N. 151 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN— MONEY ON MORTGAGE IN sums of $1000 to $100,000. J. B. LANKERSHIM, 426 S. Main.

TO LOAN — $1000, AT 8 PER CENT. NET, on improved city property, EDWIN SMITH, 326 S. Broadway. 15

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME AT reasonable rates. H. A. PIERCE, room 33, Bryson Block.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $2000; ON CITY PROPerty. ALLISON BARLOW, 123 S. Broadway.

SHORT-TIME LOANS ON GOOD SECURITY; private property. Address P.O. BOX 473. 15

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FIRST-CLASS real estate. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. First.

TO LOAN—$1 UP ON ANYTHING. D. L. ALLEN, 237 W. First, next to Times Bldg.

TO LOAN — 6 TO 8 PER CENT., MONEY. BRADSHAW BROS., 346 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. MORTIMER & HARRIS, 78 Temple Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. R. A. ROWAN, 147 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. ROOM 3, 523 W. Sixth st. 18

MONEY WANTED—

WANTED — LOANS ON GILT-EDGE IMproved city property, $1250, $1500 and $3500; will pay 10½ per cent. interest. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 16

WANTED—$2600 AT 8 PER CENT ON HANDsome residence, southwest section, worth three times as much. GILBERT E. OVERTON & CO., 237 West First. 13

WANTED — TO BORROW $1500 OR $2500; absolutely good security. Address U, box 64, TIMES OFFICE. 13

PERSONAL—
Business.

PERSONAL—RALPHS BROS.—GOLD BAR Flour, $1; City Flour, 90c; Brown Sugar, 20 lbs., $1; Granulated Sugar, 22 lbs., $1; 6 lbs. Rice, Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 3 cans Corn Beef, 25c; 7 bars German Family Soap, 25c; 3 pkts. Breakfast Gem, 25c; 10 lbs. Rolled Wheat or Oats, 25c; 3 cans Salmon, 25c; 3 cans corn, 25c; 7 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5 gal. Gasoline, 75c; Coal Oil, 75c; 3 cans Oysters, 25c; Lard, 10 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs Beans, 25c; 601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth Tel. 516.

PERSONAL — CHICARI, JUST FROM THE Orient; pronounced by crowned heads of Europe as the greatest palmist; has the original Hindoo crystal for examining hands, proving beyond doubt that the hand is indeed the book of life; reveals your life, past, present and future, without mistakes; gives advice on all matters. 718 TEMPLE ST. 14

PERSONAL—MRS. PARKER, PALMIST; life reading, business removals, lawsuits, mineral locations, all affairs of life. Take Third-st. electric car to Vermont ave. and Vine st., second house on Vine west of Vermont ave.

PERSONAL—SCREEN DOORS, $1; WINdow screens, 50c; mouldings, mill work and house repairing at low rates, ironing boards, 30c; gasoline engine, $75. ADAMS MFG. CO., 742 S. Main st. Tel. 966.

PERSONAL—A NEW MAP OF SAN DIEGO city, 25c, and county, 50c, prepaid. Order of EDWARD M. BURBECK, Fifth and D sts., San Diego.

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE, 622 S. Spring; highest cash price paid for ladies' new and second-hand clothing; send postal.

PERSONAL — CHILD BOARDED AND cared for; good home; terms reasonable. Address U, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 13

PERSONAL— BISHOP'S WHITE PETROLeum Bleaching Soap. Best 5-cent bar in the world. 600 E. FIFTH ST. 15

EXCURSIONS—
With Dates and Departures.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALLY - CONDUCTED excursions, via the Rio Grande and Rock Island route, leave Los Angeles every Tuesday, crossing the Sierra Nevadas and passing the entire Rio Grande scenery by daylight. Our Boston car stops one day at Niagara Falls. Office 138 S. SPRING ST.

JUDSON'S POPULAR PERSONALLY CONducted excursions, via the Rio Grande Route leave Los Angeles every Monday; newly upholstered cars through to Chicago and Boston; scenery by daylight, finest equipment, best service; quick time. Office, 212 S. SPRING ST.

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS OBTAINED, bought and sold, by DAY & DAY. Established 1849. Offices 84-85, Bryson Block.

KNIGHT BROS., PATENT SOLICITORS—Free book on patents. 424 BYRNE BLDG.

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges, Private Tuition.

THE LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE, 212 W. Third st., is now conducting a summer school, in which all the seventh, eighth and High School branches are taught by experienced specialists, together with regular work in commercial, shorthand and telegraphy. Elegant rooms and equipments, first-class elevator service, good class of students, live teachers, modern methods. Call at the college, or write for particulars.

SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING, ELOcution and dancing, 226 S. Spring st.; physical department a specialty; separate classes for boys, girls and women; careful attention to the delicate, stooped and awkward; latest in society and stage dancing. NAOMA ALFREY, principal.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE—GRAND AVE., Los Angeles, Cal., a boarding and day school for boys and young men; course classical and commercial; empowered to confer degrees; terms, boarders, $250, and day scholars, $50 a year; fall term will begin on Monday, September 7.

FROEBEL INSTITUTE, CASA DE ROSAS, Adams st., cor. Hoover. Fall term begins September 22. All grades taught from kindergarten to college. Training-school for kindergartners a specialty.
PROF. AND MME. LOUIS CLAVERIE.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE (INCORporated,) 226 S. Spring st., will continue in session during the entire summer; thorough commercial, shorthand and English courses; special work in penmanship; write or call for handsome catalogue.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL; 1918-1922-1924 S. Grand ave., reopens Thursday, September 24. A boarding and day school; corps of fifteen teachers. Kindergarten connected. Catalogue on application. MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNEN.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND young ladies, 1340 and 1342 S. HOPE ST.; oldest incorporated school in the city; able corps of teachers; specialists in every department; fall term begins September 22.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS; CAN ENter any time; low rates. 26-27 Potomac Blk., 217 S. Broadway. A. B. Brown, A.M. (Yale.)

ST. HILDA'S HALL—SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Incorporated. —Los Angeles— Tenth year. MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal.

ETON SCHOOL, 136 W. PICO ST., ENGlish and classical; fall session opens September 15. H. A. BROWN, Principal.

LOST, STRAYED
And Found.

STRAYED—REWARD, BROKE LOOSE LAST night, black mare, over 15 hands, weight about 1100, white star in forehead, white left hind foot, ridge on same foot; had on leather head stall, boot on fore leg. Deliver to OLIVE-ST. STABLES. 13

LOST — RED COVER MEMORANDUM book on 16th and Pearl or Wright sts. Reward on return to C. J PECKHAM, 430 S. Hope st. 13

LOST — A DIAMOND AND RUBY MARquise ring. Liberal reward if returned to MRS. DURKEE, 1612 Santee st. 14

LOST—A SWORD PIN, GOLD, WITH LIGHT blue enamel. Return to 2716 S. GRAND AVE., and receive reward. 13

FOUND—WILHELM'S 1200-ACRE PASTURE the best near city. 826 S. MAIN.

DENTISTS—
And Dental Rooms.

ADAMS BROS.' DENTAL PARLORS, 239½ S. Spring st.; all work guaranteed; established 10 years; plates, $6 to $10; fillings, $1 and up; Sundays, 10 to 12. Tel. 1273 black.

DR. TOLHURST, DENTIST, FRED BYRNE Bldg., cor. Third and Broadway, room 230.

DR. F. E. STEVENS—OPEN SUNDAYS AND evenings (electric light.) 324½ S. SPRING.

DR. CHAS. E. RHONE, DENTIST, 254 WILcox Block, cor. Second and Spring.

G. A. MILLARD, DENTIST, OFFICE AND residence, 123 E. 25TH ST.

DR. URMY, DENTIST, 124½ S. SPRING ST. Painless extracting, 50c.

DR. C. V. BALDWIN, DENTIST, ROOMS 1 and 2, 125½ S. SPRING ST.

PHYSICIANS—

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 133-134-135 Stimson Blk. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

DR. JENNIE E. WILLIAMS, ELECTRICITY and massage, scientifically applied. 231 N. Hill st., Los Angeles.

DR. MINNIE WELLS, SPECIALIST, 253 S. Ocean ave., Santa Monica; car fare deducted.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, A FINE JERsey bull, 2½ years old. E. BLACKMAN, Ivanhoe, close to city limits, about ½-mile from electric railway. 13

FOR SALE—3 FINE COWS, 2 FRESH, CALF day old; 4 gallons; young Jersey, to exchange for hay or surrey; this week only. At 929 W. 23RD ST. 13

FOR SALE — ALLEN & DEZELL HAVE for sale any kind of horses and mules you want at 404 RAMIREZ ST.

FOR SALE — YOUNG TEAM OF MULES, wagon and harness. Call at 514 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 16

FOR SALE — A GENTLE HORSE AND buggy; cheap. W. B. KEMPER, 125 S. Broadway. 16

FOR SALE — GENTLE FAMILY COWS; prices right. NILES, Washington and Maple ave.

FOR SALE — HORSE, COLT, WAGON, cheap. 811 BUENA VISTA ST. 13

LIVE STOCK WANTED—

WANTED—FOR 30 DAYS, GOOD HORSE of about 1100 pounds, suitable for camping. Address U, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—A GOOD FRESH COW, CHEAP for cash. Call at 817 SHORT ST., near S. P. depot. 13

WANTED—GENTLE FAMILY HORSE FOR his keeping. R. D. LIST, 212 W. Second.

WANTED — GENTLE HORSE, SOUND AND must be cheap. 712 S. GRAND AVE. 13

BATHS—
Vapor, Electrical and Massage.

MRS. L. SMITH EDDY, 121½ S. BROADway. Massage, electric and vapor baths.

ATTORNEYS—

WM. J. HUNSAKER, ATTORNEY AND counsellor-at-law, rooms 408, 409, 410, Currier building. Tel. 1120.

MINING AND ASSAYING—

THE BIMETALLIC ASSAY OFFICE AND Chemical Laboratory, 124 S. Main st. R. A. PEREZ, E.M., manager.

SPECIALISTS—
Diseases Treated.

DR. B. G. COLLINS, OPTHALMIC OPTIcian. Eyes examined free. 126 S. SPRING

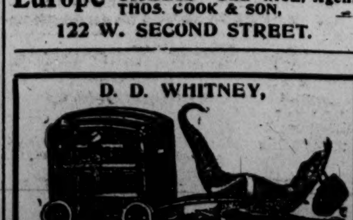
LINES OF TRAVEL.

OCEANIC S.S. CO. AUSTRALIA, HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND. 6 DAYS ONLY, to HONOLULU, by S.S. AUSTRALIA

S. S. MONOWAI via HONOLULU and AUCKLAND for SYDNEY, August 20.
S. S. AUSTRALIA for HONOLULU only August 29, 10 a.m. Special party rates.
Line to COOLGARDIE, Aus., and CAPETOWN, So. Africa. HUGH B. RICE, Agent, 122 W. Second St., Tel. 1297, Los Angeles.

For Japan, China, India, Europe AND ROUND-THE-WORLD TICKETS — SEE RICE, Agent THOS. COOK & SON, 122 W. SECOND STREET.

D. D. WHITNEY,



TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS
M'f'g. and Re'p'g. 423 S. Spring st

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
TIME TABLE ARCADE DEPOT.
July 16, 1896.

San Francisco, Sacramento, East, via Ogden—Lv 2:05, 9:00 p.m. Ar 7:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.
Portland, Or.—Lv 9:00 p.m. Ar 1:30 p.m.
El Paso and East—Lv 2:30 pm. Ar 1:00 p.m.
Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino—Lv 8:00, 9:15 a.m., 2:30, 4:25 p.m. Ar 9:55 a.m., 1:00, 4:48, 6:35 p.m.
Pomona, Ontario—Lv 8:00, 9:15 a.m., 2:30, 4:25, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:50, 9:55 a.m., 1:00, 4:48, 6:35 p.m.
Chino—Lv 8:00 a.m., 4:25, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:50, 9:55 a.m., 6:35 p.m.
Covina, San Dimas, Lordsburg—Lv 8:00 a.m., *2:30, 5:25 p.m. Ar 8:50 a.m., *1:00, 6:35 p.m.
Arcadia, Monrovia, Duarte—Lv 9:00 a.m., 2:45, 5:30 p.m. Ar 8:15 a.m., *1:10, 4:55 p.m.
Pasadena—Lv 7:50, *8:25, 9:15, **11:25 a.m., *12:25, 3:55, 5:20, **7:15 p.m. Ar *7:50, **8:25, 8:55, 9:55, *10:40 a.m., 1:35, *3:05, 5:01, 6:35 p.m.
Santa Barbara—Lv 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Ar 12:10, 9:50 p.m.
Santa Ana—Lv 9:10 a.m., *2:30, 5:10 p.m. Ar 9:00 a.m., *12:00 m., 5:20 p.m.
Tustin—Lv. *9:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m. Ar 9:00 a.m., *5:20 p.m.
Whittier—Lv 9:55 a.m., *2.30, 5:10 p.m. Ar 8:00 a.m., *12:00 m., 5:20 p.m.
Long Beach—Lv **8:30, 9:00, **10:45 a.m., 1:40, 5:05, *8:00 p.m. Ar 8:13, **10:05, 11:20 a.m., 5:15, 7:15 p.m.
San Pedro—Lv **8:30, 9:00, **10:45 a.m., 1:40, 5:05 p.m. Ar 8:13, **10:05, 11:20 a.m., 5:15, **7:15 p.m.
Santa Monica—Lv 8:00, **8:30, **8:50, 9:00, **9:30, 10:00, 10:55 a.m., **12:05, **1:00, 1:10, **2:00, 2:30, 5:15, **5:35, 6:00, **6:30, 7:15 p.m. Ar 7:45, 8:55, 10:05, **10:15, **10:55 a.m., 12:17, **12:25, **12:45, *1:40, **3:30, 4:20, **4:30, 5:10, **5:35, **6:05, *6:25, **7:00, **8:30, 10:30 p.m.
Soldiers' Home—Lv 10:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m. Ar 10:05 a.m., 12:17, 4:20 p.m.
Port Los Angeles—Lv 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a.m., 1:10, 2:30 p.m. Ar 10:05 a.m., 12:17, 4:20, 5:10, *6:25 p.m.
Catalina Island—Lv **8:30, ***9:00 a.m., *1:40, ****5:05 p.m. Ar *11:20 a.m., **7:15 p.m.
Chatsworth Park—Lv *9:40 a.m. Ar *4:12 p.m. (River Station only.)

*Sundays excepted. **Sundays only. ***Saturdays only. ****Saturdays and Sundays.

All S. P. trains stop at First street, except the four San Francisco trains, and Commercial street except the 9:00 San Francisco evening train.

Trains for sea-beach points leave River Station 20 minutes earlier than from Arcade Depot.

TICKET OFFICES.
No. 229 S. Spring st., general office.
Arcade Depot, through and local.
River Station, local.
First street, local.
Commercial street, local.
Naud's Junction.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at La Grande Station as follows:

Trains via Pasadena arrive at Downey-ave. station 7 min. earlier westbound and leave 7 min. later east-bound.

CHICAGO EXPRESS—DAILY.
To Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis,
Leaves daily 10:15 am Arrives daily 1:25 pm

SAN DIEGO TRAINS.
Lv *9:05 am, 2:00 pm. Ar 11:55 am, *7:15 pm.

SAN BERNARDINO TRAINS.
P-Lv 7:30 am, 10:15 am, 4:00 pm, 5:30 pm.
O-Lv 9:05 am, 5:10 pm.
P-Arrive 8:55 am, 9:55 am, 1:25 pm, 6:15 pm.
O-Arrive ***8:50 am, *11:55 am, 7:15 pm.

RIVERSIDE TRAINS.
P-Lv 7:30 am, 10:15 am, 4:00 pm.
O-Lv 9:05 am, 5:10 pm.
P-Arrive 9:55 am, 1:25 pm, 6:15 pm.
O-Arrive ***8:50 am, *11:55 am, 7:15 pm.

REDLANDS TRAINS.
P-Lv 7:30 am, 10:15 am, 4:00 pm.
O-Lv 9:05 am.
P-Arrive 9:55 am, 1:25 pm, 6:15 pm.
O-Arrive *11:55 am, 7:15 pm.

PASADENA, MONROVIA AND AZUSA.
Lv 7:30 am, 10:15 am, 4:00 pm, 5:30 pm.
Ar 8:55 am, 9:55 am, 1:25 pm, 6:15 pm.

ANAHEIM AND SANTA ANA TRAINS.
Leave 9:05 am, 2:00 pm, 5:10 pm.
Arrive 8:50 am, 11:55 am, 7:15 pm.

REDONDO BEACH TRAINS.
Lv 9:00 am, 10 am, 1:30 pm, **3 pm, 5:30 pm.
Arrive 8:29 am, *2:12 pm, 3:55 pm, 5:22 pm, ***6:13 pm, **9:35 pm.

SANTA MONICA TRAINS.
Lv *9:00 am, 10 am, 1:30 pm, **3 pm, 5:30 pm
Arrive 8:55 am, *2:12 pm, 3:55 pm, 5:22 pm, ***6:13 pm.

PERRIS AND SAN JACINTO TRAINS.
Leave-P *10:15 am. O. *9:05 am.
Arrive-P *1:25 pm. O. *11:55 am.

ELSINORE AND TEMECULA TRAINS.
Leave-P *10:15 am. O. *9:05 am.
Arrive-P *1:25 pm. O. *11:55 am.

ESCONDIDO.	FALLBROOK.
L. *2:00 pm.	Leave *9:05 am.
Arrive *11:55 am.	Arrive *7:15 pmb.

P-Via Pasadena; O-Via Orange; *daily except Sunday; **Saturday only; ***Sunday only; all other trains daily.
TICKET OFFICE, 200 South Spring st.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—
—In effect—
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

Leave Los Angeles for		Leave for Los Angeles
**7:10 am	Pasadena	**7:45 am
8:00 am	"	8:45 am
9:30 am	"	10:50 am
11:30 am	"	12:45 pm
3:30 pm	"	4:50 pm
5:30 pm	"	6:10 pm
9:30 am	Altadena	10:30 am
3:30 pm	"	4:30 pm
*7:20 am	Glendale	**8:35 am
**7:50 am	"	*8:02 am
12:30 pm	"	1:12 pm
5:20 pm	"	6:02 pm
**8:15 am	San Pedro & Catalina.	**6:40 pm
9:10 am	Long Beach & San Pedro	7:00 am
1:10 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	10:30 am
5:15 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	4:35 pm

Trains connecting at Altadena for all points
—on—
MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY,
Leave Los Angeles at
9:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m.
Fine Pavilion. New Hotel. Grand Scenery, Telescope and Search-light.
*Daily except Sunday. **Sunday only.
All others daily.
Steamer for Avalon connects with 1:10 p.m. train daily, except Sundays; 8:15 a.m. Sundays.
City Ticket Office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner Second and Spring streets, and Wilmington T. Co., 222 S. Spring street.
Depots east end First-st. and Downey-ave. bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.
W. WINCUP, G.P.A.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Steamers leave Redondo and Port Los Angeles for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford:

	July.	August.
Santa Rosa	4, 12, 20, 28	5, 13, 21, 29,
Corona	9, 16, 24,	1, 9, 17, 25,

Leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz:

	July.	August.
St. Paul	5, 13, 21, 29,	6, 14, 22, 30,
Eureka	1, 9, 17, 25,	2, 10, 18, 26.

Leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego:

	July.	August.
Corona	7, 14, 22, 30,	7, 15, 23, 31,
Santa Rosa	2, 10, 18, 26,	3, 11, 19, 27.

Steamer Corona will call also at Newport.
Cars to connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.P.R.R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:05 p.m., and Terminal R. R. Depot at 5 p.m.
Cars to connect via Redondo leave Santa Fé Depot at 9:50 a.m., or from Redondo Depot 9:05 a.m.
Cars to connect via Port Los Angeles leave S.P.R.R. Depot at 1:10 p.m. for steamers north bound.
W. PARRIS, Agent,
124 W. Second st., Los Angeles, Cal.
—GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,—
General Agents, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.		Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
*8:10 am		*7:00 am
9:30 am	Daily	8:00 am
*10:45 am		*9:30 am
2:00 pm	Daily	11:00 am
5:30 pm	Daily	4:15 pm
*7:00 pm		*5:45 pm

Take Grand-avenue electric cars or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.
*Sundays only.
L. J. PERRY, Sup't.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND SOO Line—Its sleeping coaches marvels of comfort; Empress Line steamers for China, Japan and India; Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. For tickets and general information inquire from any agent Southern Pacific Co. or from agents Pacific Coast Steamship Co., or communicate direct with M. M. STERN, dis. pass. and freight agent, Chronicle bldg., Market st., San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. Calder, traveling passenger agent.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

BANKS.

OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up)..........$500,000
Surplus and reserve..........820,000

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman Vice-president; H. J. Fleishman, Cashier G. Heimann, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, I. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,

New Location, N. E. Corner Main and Second Streets.

OFFICERS.
J. F. SARTORI..........President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN.......Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR..........Cashier

DIRECTORS.
H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves
H. J. Fleishman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson
J. H. Shankland J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming
Maurice S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear.

5 per cent. interest paid on Term, 3 per cent. on Ordinary Deposits. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA. Capital and Profits $270,000.00.

OFFICERS:
J. M. C. MARBLE, - - - President
O. H. CHURCHILL, - - Vice-President
H. M. LUTZ, - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY, - - Cashier
JOS. D. RADFORD, - Assistant Cashier
R. I. ROGERS, - - Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS.
J. M. C. MARBLE, O. H. CHURCHILL,
O. T. JOHNSON, JOHN WOLFSKILL,
NELSON STORY, GEORGE IRVINE,
N. W. STOWELL, E. F. C. KLOKKE,
W. S. DeVAN, M. H. SHERMAN,
FRED O. JOHNSON, T. E. NEWLIN,
A. HADLEY.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital $500,000.00
Surplus 45,000.00
Total $545,000.00
GEO. H. BONEBRAKE..........President
WARREN GILLELEN..........Vice-President
F. C. HOWES..........Cashier
E. W. COE..........Assistant Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—OF LOS ANGELES—
Capital stock $400,000
Surplus and undivided profits over 230,000
J. M. ELLIOTT..........President
W. G. KERCKHOFF..........Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON..........Cashier
G. B. SHAFER..........Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.
No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK—AND TRUST COMPANY,—
Junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts. (Temple Block,) Los Angeles.
CAPITAL PAID UP..........$100,000
Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, president; I. N. Van Nuys, vice-president; J. V. Wachtel, cashier; H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.
Money Loaned on Real Estate.
Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

LEGAL.

University of California.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, material men and the public.

Public notice is hereby given that on or before the twenty-first day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Regents in South Hall at Berkeley, Alameda County, California, sealed proposals or bids will be received for performing the labor and furnishing the materials necessary to the erection of the Affiliated Colleges buildings to be erected in the city and county of San Francisco, as authorized by an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act appropriating $250,000 for the Erection of Buildings for the Use of Affiliated and Other Departments of the University of California," approved March 23, 1895; and that contracts based on such sealed proposals or bids will be made; that the plans, descriptions, bills and specifications can be seen and are open to public inspection at all business hours, to wit: from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on all business days from the date hereof down to the making of such proposed contracts at the said office of the Secretary of the Board of Regents above mentioned, and also at the office of J. E. Krafft and Martins & Coffey, Architects, No. 819 Market street, Room 41, in San Francisco, California.

Separate proposals or bids will be received and separate contracts let for the performance of the work, including furnishing the materials and labor necessary therefor, as follows, to wit:

First—For the masonry work, including all brick, stone, terra-cotta and concrete work, and all necessary excavations and fillings.
Second—For the iron work.
Third—For the carpenter, plastering, electric and glazing work.
Fourth—For the plumbing and gas-fitting work.
Fifth—For the heating work.
Sixth—For the tinning, galvanized iron and slating work; and,
Seventh—For the paint and graining work.

No proposal or bid will be considered unless the same is accompanied with a bond of said proposer or bidder equal to 10 per cent. of his proposal or bid, with sufficient sureties (two sureties), conditioned that if said bid or proposal shall be accepted, the said party proposing or bidding will duly enter into a proper contract to faithfully perform his contract in accordance with said proposal or bid and the plans, specifications, and descriptions, which shall be made a part of said contract.

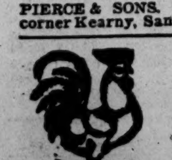
This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act to Regulate Contracts on Behalf of the State in relation to Erections and Buildings," approved March 23, 1876, and Amendments thereto which Act and amendments are hereby specially referred to and made a part hereof.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

By order of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

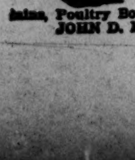
J. H. C. BONTE, Secretary.

Berkeley, July 18, 1896.



$5 BELTS FOR $30

Old fashioned and poorly made, can be had by paying your money to electric belt "quacks" and traveling "fakers." For a first-class article, at a reasonable price, write or call for free copy of our free book. PIERCE & SONS, 704 Sacramento street, corner Kearny, San Francisco, Cal.



Los Angeles Incubators and Brooders

Are the best. See them before buying. POULTRY SUPPLIES. Bone Cutters, Alfalfa Cutters, Shell Grinders, Spray Pumps, Caponizing Sets, Drinking Fountains, Poultry Books, etc. Catalogue free. JOHN D. MERCER, 117 E. Second st.

LEGAL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Los Angeles. State of California. In the matter of the application for the dissolution of the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company, a corporation. Notice of application for the dissolution of the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company, a corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of California, and having its principal place of business in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, presented its application, signed by a majority of the Board of Directors, and verified as required by law, to the said Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 3rd day of August, 1896, and an order was made by the said Court, in Department Five, setting forth that it appeared to the satisfaction of the said Court that the said application was in all respects in conformity with the provisions of Title VI, of Part III, of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, and directing the said application to be filed in this Court, and ordering the Clerk of the said Court to give forty days' notice of the said application, by publication thereof in the Los Angeles Daily Times, a newspaper published in the said City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, and notice is hereby given that the said application has been made as aforesaid, and that all persons having any objections to the dissolution of the said Corporation, must file the same before the expiration of the said time of publication of this notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Superior Court this 3rd day of August, 1896.

(Seal of)
(the Court) T. E. NEWLIN, Clerk.
By C. G. Keyes, Deputy.

Endorsed on back, Jno. S. Chapman, attorney for petitioners.

2527 Rivets made of pure rubber **holds the Bull-Dog Garden Hose together.**

247 holds the ordinary rubber garden hose together.

The strength of hose depends on these rubber rivets (technically called friction). A short rivet is stronger than a long one. Bull-Dog rivets are short.

Theory and results prove Bull-Dog strongest hose for money made.

BULL-DOG HOSE 7 PLY

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
275 Devonshire St., Boston, or
205 Lake St., Chicago. 63 Reade St., N. Y.
709 No. 7th St., St. Louis. 1053 Water St. Cleveland.
1730 Arapahoe St., Denver. 14 Tremont, San Fran.

I Have Effected Wonderful Cures

In cases given up by other Physicians. My system of medication and treatment positively cures. Innumerable testimonials proving this assertion can be seen at my office.

Dr. Hong Soi,
The Imperial Chinese Physician and Surgeon.
334 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Always FIRST
Gail Borden Eagle Brand
CONDENSED MILK
For 35 years the leading brand. It is the Best and the most economical.
A PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS



Baby Carriages, Low Prices.
Office Desks, Low Prices.
Furniture, Carpets and Mattings, Low Prices, at
I. T. MARTIN'S, 531-533 S. Spring

[COAST RECORD.]

YAQUIS SWOOP UPON NOGALES.

Deadly Fight at the Mexican Town.

The Indians Lose Eight Men in Their Daring Raid.

Six Mexicans are Killed and a Seventh Wounded.

Japanese Cruelty in Formosa—Sperry's Paso Robles Mill Burned. Fire Destroys a Cannery—Bad Feeling Over Dr. Brown.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Aug. 12.—About 4 o'clock this morning the citizens of Nogales on both sides of the international line were aroused from their sleep by a fusillade of shots. Rushing to ascertain the cause they found that seventy-five Yaqui and Tomochio Indians had made an attack on Nogales, Sonora, for the purpose of securing arms and money to aid in the overthrow of the Mexican government in the interest of Santa Teresa de Cabora.

As a result of the attack seven Indians are dead; one badly wounded, will die, one is a prisoner; two celadores, Mexican custom-house guards, Francisco Fernandez and Manuel Delahanty, are dead; another, José Pena, is mortally wounded, and Crecencio Urbino, keeper of a little fruit-stand, is dead.

Intense excitement prevails on both sides of the line, and business is almost at a standstill. The dead guards were highly respected, and were brave and efficient officers. The seven dead bandits are lying in the jail-yard. A posse was organized to follow the escaping revolutionists.

ENCOUNTERED IN THE HILLS.

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Aug. 12.—A courier has returned hastily from the mountains, bringing word of an encounter in the hills with Indians. Ponciano Sanchez, Chief of Police of Nogales, Sonora; Juan Fernandez, whose brother was killed this morning, and two others, Mexican guards, are killed, making seven citizens and eight Yaquis so far dead.

YAQUI REINFORCEMENTS.

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Aug. 12.—A Mexican has just come into town from the direction of Tubaco, bringing information that a band of forty-five Yaquis is on the road to reinforce the band which made the attack this morning. Every gun in town is in the hands of citizens. Business houses are being closed, and intense excitement prevails. Troops from Fort Hauchuca have been telegraphed for, and are on the road to Nogales. Gov. Franklin has been asked for assistance.

A special train left Nogales at 1 o'clock in charge of Trainmaster Gibson for Magdalena to bring up the Mexican troops. Another attack is expected this evening or tonight, and people on both sides of the line are taking every precaution to give the revolutionists a warm reception.

GOV. FRANKLIN NOTIFIED.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Aug. 12.—The following dispatch to Gov. Franklin has been received:

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Aug. 12.—Assault was made at 3:30 a.m. on Nogales, Sonora, by filibusters. Three Mexicans dead. Seven filibusters dead and captured. Party were Santa Teresa fanatics, now heading toward Tucson or Solomonville. Nineteen from Arizona and forty from Mexico were in the fight against officers, José Gomez of Santa Rita, Ariz., captain.

(Signed) SAM WEBB, Collector.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Aug. 12.—There is still great excitement over the insurrection of this morning. At 5 o'clock a posse returned bringing the dead bodies of Ponciano Sanchez and Juan Fernandez, killed by the insurrectionists near the international line in the mountains, five miles west of Nogales. A special train returned at 6 o'clock from Magdalena, bringing sixty gendarmeria, who left at once on the trail, as signal fires are seen burning on the hills six miles away, proving that the insurgents are meditating another attack. A troop of United States cavalry is en route from Fort Huachuca, and two companies of infantry from the same place will arrive on the train at 10 o'clock. Business houses are closed and the citizens on both sides of the line are guarding the town.

The particulars are now coming in better. The attack was made a little before 4 o'clock. The first alarm was the attack on the two Mexican customhouse officials on guard at the time at La Aduana Fronteriza, the Mexican customhouse. The guards fled to the tower of the building with four rifles. The attack then became general, the Yaquis first breaking in the doors and windows of the building, securing a number of rifles stored therein.

One of the first on the street was Alexander Edgerton, a nephew of Ogarrio, Collector of Customs. He was seized and taken before one of the leaders, who commanded him to show the whereabouts of Garza Cortina, Presidente of the city. Several Americans, hearing the first fusillade and thinking it was a fire, ran across the line and were held up by the insurgents who, on ascertaining who they were, told them to go back on the American side, as they did not want to hurt Americans, but only wanted Mexican officials. They remarked that they wanted to take charge of public affairs and run the government.

The Yaquis seem to be crazy on account of the fanatical worship of Santa Teresa de Cabora. On the body of one leader were found a picture of the saint, tied in ribbon, and half a dozen copies of El Independente, published at El Paso by Lauro Aguirre, who undoubtedly is the cause of inciting the rebellion; also several letters containing plans for the attack on the night of August 11, calling on all sympathizers to be in Nogales on that date. One letter was dated June 28. Several copies of the same paper, bearing date of July 25, reached Nogales today, containing nothing but revolutionary matter, which is scattered among the fanatics to incite them on.

In an interview with a prisoner this morning the following was ascertained: The insurgents started yesterday from Tubac, twenty-two miles north of Nogales, in the direction of Tucson. They came to Huevavi, eight miles from Nogales, where a consultation was held and plans formed. They arrived at Nogales at 3 o'clock, where they found about fifty others awaiting them, when the attack was made. This is the story of one who surrendered and is held a prisoner. He was forced to accompany the expedition under pain of death.

At the present writing the total number of deaths is fourteen—eight Indians and six officials. The authorities have a list of nineteen names, taken from one of the bandits who was in the attacking party. The leaders were Raphael Arvizu and Laredo Bibas, who were killed.

"SASSED" EACH OTHER.

Dave Neagle and Prosecuting Attorney Reed Talk Out Loud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—David Neagle pleaded guilty to assaulting A. J. Collins this morning. The slayer of Judge Terry was not represented by counsel, and that fact nearly led to a sensational scene before the conclusion of the proceedings. W. C. Cubery and other witnesses testified that Neagle was about the Southern Pacific general offices and brutally banged Collins's head against a brick wall because he had accosted H. E. Huntington in reference to his claim against the railroad.

Prosecuting Attorney Reed tried to develop testimony showing that Neagle was connected with the Southern Pacific as a "bouncer." Neagle violently objected to this line of examination.

Reed addressed the court, saying: "If this man is employed as a hired ruffian, it is competent to show it."

"I'm not a hired ruffian," shouted Neagle, advancing toward Reed.

Police Judge Low, believing a personal encounter imminent, suddenly continued the case until tomorrow, ordering Neagle to have an attorney present to do his talking at that time.

A SPERRY MILL BURNED.

A Forty-seven-thousand-dollar Fire at Paso Robles.

PASO ROBLES, Aug. 12.—The four-story mill of the Sperry Flour Company was burned this morning at 3 o'clock, together with three adjoining cabins and a blacksmith shop. The mill was valued at $35,000. The stock of wheat and flour on hand was worth $12,000, and will be a total loss. There was $20,000 insurance on the building.

The fire company laid hose, but could not obtain sufficient force of water to save the mill, and the firemen devoted all their attention to saving the warehouse and other adjacent buildings. The cause of the fire was the choking of the elevator in the upper story of the mill, which caused the belt to slip on the pulley. The friction set fire to the belt and then to the wood. Just as the fire had burned out another alarm was turned in from Farmers' Hotel, where a lamp had exploded. After hard work the lower story was saved. The loss on the building was $2500; insurance, $1500. The furniture was a total loss, with no insurance. The hotel was owned by AdolphHorstman.

JAPANESE CRUELTY.

The Formosan Rebellion Gives Opportunity for Its Exercise.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

VICTORIA (B. C.,) Aug. 12.—From far Formosa, where, for upward of a year, Japanese troops have been vainly striving to crush out the seeds of post-bellum opposition to Japanese innovations, comes a story which, for barbarous cruelty and defiant violation of all ethics of civilization, has fortunately few parallels in history.

The terrible tale of rapine, murder and wanton cruelty reached here by the steamer Empress of Japan and fully bears out the statement on the situation in Formosa given publicity by the Rev. Dr Mackay on his return to that island six months ago. Other equally credible correspondents are now the witnesses against Japan, and the burden of their arraignment is that, seeing neither fame nor profit to be gained in the subjugation of the Formosans by the arts of modern warfare, recognized as legitimate by civilized nations, the Japanese troops sent to the island have embarked in a crusade of blood, their object being to crush out all signs of discontent by, as far as possible, exterminating the native population. In this campaign there were no foreign powers to make protest, no foreign press reports to herald to the world the atrocities, the telling of which would bring upon Japan the contempt of all enlightened people.

Says the Tainanfu representative of the China Mail: "As a result, the policy of extermination has been zealously pursued from the beginning of the campaign, and what with the destruction of their crops, the burning of their villages, the desecration of the graves of their loved ones, the violation of their wives and daughters, and the butchery of their innocent children, the people are driven to the last expedients of desperation."

A ROUND VALLEY TRAGEDY.

Assassination of James D. Sherman, Near Covelo.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CAHTO, Aug. 12.—Covelo, in the Round Valley district, near here, is wrought up by another assassination of one of their number. This time the victim is James D. Sherman, the man who two years ago killed Jeweler Parker of Ukiah. Sherman was on his way home last night on horseback, and when fifty feet from his house was shot from ambush by an unknown assassin. Death was instantaneous. Sherman claimed some detective ability, and it is believed he antagonized one of the factions concerned in the previous troubles here. The excitement is intense.

Bad Feeling Over Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 12.—The bay conference of Congregational churches has rebuked the Dubuque conference for espousing the cause of Dr. C. O. Brown, late pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city. Brown was deposed form the ministry by the Bay conference, as the result of charges of immorality brought against him by Mrs. Mary Davidson. The Dubuque conference at once adopted a resolution restoring Brown to the ministry, and censuring the Bay conference for its action. The Bay conference now asks that its Iowa brethren rescind their action.

Agnews Insane Asylum.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 12.—Agnews insane asylum trustees were in session today. The reports of the secretary and treasurer for the fiscal years closing June 30 were submitted. This shows a total appropriation for the fiscal year to be $131,000. Of this $117,875 was expended, leaving a balance of $13,924.87. The trustees are much pleased with the saving to the State. There were in the asylum for the month of July 937 patients, 562 males and 375 females. This is the highest number in the history of the institution.

Anderson Cannery Burned.

ANDERSON, Aug. 12.—The cannery and machinery of the Anderson Canning and Packing Company, owned by Dan Gover and J. T. Ryan, burned at 5 o'clock this morning. The cannery was worth $8000. The stock of dried fruit was worth $700. Three hundred sacks of wheat and a large quantity of tin was also destroyed. There is no insurance. An adjacent cottage owned by Dan Gover and J. T. Ryan, valued at $700, also burned.

Editor Sehorn Bailed Out.

WILLOWS, Aug. 12.—Dr. W. A. Sehorn, formerly editor of the Willows Journal, who was convicted a few weeks ago of manslaughter for the killing of J. E. Putnam, was released today on $30,000 bail, pending an appeal to the Superior Court for a new trial. Dr. Sehorn has been suffering with heart trouble, and is not expected to live.

[SPORTING RECORD.]

THE REGATTA AT SARATOGA.

The Ariels of Baltimore Successful.

They Capture the Intermediate Four-oared Race.

Hagerty and Hughes Take the Pair-oared Shells.

England Wins from Australia on the Cricket Field—Canadian Yachts Successful at Cleveland—The Ball Games and Horse Events.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The race for pair-oared shells was won by the Vespers (Hagerty and Hughes) by a length and a half ahead of Ingraham and Dix of the Pennsylvania Barge Club.

The second event, intermediate four-oared, won by the Ariels of Baltimore; second, Detroit Boat Club.

First heat of the Senior singles won by E. A. Thompson, F. A. Thompson second, W. R. McDowell third.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Small-sized Scores and Two Shut-outs Yesterday.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Two games were played here today, the game scheduled for tomorrow being advanced. Score:

Louisville, 3; hits, 9; errors, 3.
Cleveland, 4; hits, 10; errors, 0.
Batteries—Hill and Dexter; Cuppy and Zimmer.

Second game:
Louisville, 4; hits, 10; errors, 2.
Cleveland, 3; hits, 8; errors, 1.
Batteries—Herman and Dexter; Wallace and Zimmer.

PHILADELPHIA-WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Philadelphia scored its first shut-out of the season today, Washington being the victim. Mercer was hit hard. Taylor was also hit hard, but he was invincible when men were on bases. The attendance was 2500. Score:

Philadelphia, 9; hits, 13; errors, 1.
Washington, 0; hits, 10; errors, 2.
Batteries — Taylor and Clements; Mercer and McGuire.

BROOKLYN-BALTIMORE.

BROOKLYN, August 12.—Payne pitched a phenomenal game today, holding the champions down to two hits and shutting them out. Score:

Baltimore, 0; hits, 2; errors, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; hits, 8; errors, 2.
Batteries—Hoffer and Clark; Payne and Grim.

CHICAGO-CINCINNATI.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Today's game between the Reds and Colts was full of excitement and constant wrangling with Umpire McFarland. The game was called by mutual consent with the score a tie, and will be played off tomorrow. The attendance was 7000. Score:

Chicago, 3; hits, 5; errors, 1.
Cincinnati, 3; hits, 4; errors, 2.
Batteries — Griffith and Kittredge; Foreman and Pietz.

ST. LOUIS-PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—Breitenstein was the stumbling-block in the way of victory by the home team today. The hits made by Pittsburgh were too widely scattered. Score:

Pittsburgh, 1; hits, 6; errors, 1.
St. Louis, 3; hits, 11; errors, 1.
Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Breitenstein and McFarland.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

NEW YORK,, Aug. 12.—First game:
New York, 8; hits, 12; errors, 3.
Boston, 6; hits, 13; errors, 3.
Batteries—Clarke and Wilson; Sullivan, Nichols and Bergen.

Second game: Boston, 6; hits, 7; errors, 1.
New York, 4; hits, 8; errors, 2.
Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Sullivan and Wilson.

GLENN COUNTY ATTRACTIONS.

Second Day of the Racing at the Fairgrounds.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WILLOWS, Aug. 12.—The second day of the Glenn County Fair racing was much better than the first. A large amount passed through the poolseller's hands, and betting was exceedingly lively. Summaries:

Trotting, 2:19 class, purse $500:

Mamie Griffin	3	4	1	1	1
Myrtle Thorne	1	1	3	3	2
Charivari	4	2	4	2	3
Clay S	5	3	2	4	4
Nutwood Wilkes	2	dr			

Time 2:18¼, 2:22, 2:19¼, 2:20, 2:22½.

Pacing, 2:15 class, purse $500:

Al Gregor	4	1	1	1
Prince Nutwood	1	6	5	4
Sam H	3	2	3	3
Our Boy	5	4	4	2
Col. Benton	6	5	2	5
Golden West	2	3	dis	

Time 2:15¼, 2:16, 2:16, 2:15.

Running, five furlongs, purse, $200—Blue Bell won, Gladiola second, Irma third; time 1:01¾.

England Wins Out.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The cricket match between England and Australia continued today. The English eleven in the second inning today made 84, a total of 229 for both innings. The Australians, in the second inning, were all out for 44, making the total, 163, thus England won by 66 runs.

Canadian Yachts Successful.

CLEVELAND (O.,) Aug. 12.—The Canadian yacht Canada won the race of yachts of the 46-foot class today. The Vivia (Canadian,) won in the 40-foot class; the Sybil of Buffalo won in the 25-foot class.

Meteor Won at Ryde.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Meteor won the race at Ryde, the Britannia, Caress and Isolde following in the order named.

"Stand by Nebraska."

(New York Sun:) Some of the Nebraska newspapers have been urging the citizens of the State to "stand up for Bryan," as a matter of local pride and neighborly interest. Thereupon the Kearney Hub remarks:

"Stand up for Nebraska? Well, yes! But whooping it up for Bryan because he is a Nebraska candidate is not standing up for Nebraska

"Mr. Bryan came to Nebraska as a political fortune-hunter.

"He has done nothing of note since coming to the State except to keep his political anchor well cast to windward.

"He has contributed nothing to the development of Nebraska.

"In a material sense he has toiled not, neither has he spun.

"As a lawyer he never had aught but a political clinetage.

"As a citizen he never assisted in the promotion of any scheme of material development.

"While lawyers and doctors and farmers and merchants have won their way through and by creative effort, and have won and merited political reward, he has been merely a professional politician, with an eye single always to the glorification of Bryan.

"This is all right in the professional political sense, but it has nothing to do with standing up for Nebraska."

This is not the portrait of a man who is regarded at home as an uncommonly valuable or productive member of the community.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

A Workingman's Views.

RIVERA, Aug. 10.—(To the Editor of The Times:) If it would be in order I should like to take up some of your valuable space to discuss the question of free silver as viewed by a working man. When the controversy first began to attract general attention I was inclined to the free silver side, but by careful study and thought I have arrived at the conclusion that it would be disastrous to the working classes who by industry and thrift have accumulated a few hundreds or thousands of dollars.

For the sake of argument I will not deny the two main contentions of the free silverite, namely:

First—That the free coinage of silver by doubling the volume of money would double the value of wheat, corn and other products that the farmers have for sale.

Second—That this country would unaided be able to maintain parity between the metals.

Now accepting these propositions as truths, I shall endeavor to prove that the free coinage of silver would benefit but a small minority of the farmers, and that all of the workingmen would be greatly injured thereby.

I will first view the case from the farmers' standpoint. As an example, we will take a wheat farmer. He is a thrifty, provident man, who aims to save something every year to enable him to live in comfort in old age. His crop of wheat will average, say, 1000 centals per year, which, at the present price, would be, in round numbers, $1000. Of this he spends for necessaries in the shape of food, clothing, machinery, etc., $750; the other $250 he places in a savings bank.

Now in case free coinage increased the value of his 1000 centals from $1000 to $2000, as the silverites claim, would it not be logical to conclude that it would also increase the value of all those necessaries which the farmer used, at the same ratio, and that if his income had doubled from $1000 to $2000, his expenses had also doubled from $750 to $1500; to be true, he would have $500 to place in bank where he only had $250 before, but the $500 would buy no more than the $250 will now, and the value or purchasing power of all moneys heretofore deposited would be reduced one-half, therefore he would be a loser to the extent of half of his accumulated savings, and gain absolutely nothing by the increase in value of his wheat.

In the case of the workingman working for wages the case is even worse. He is at the present time getting, say, $20 a month, and if, as the silverites claim, all commodities would double in value under free coinage, he would have to get $40 per month to have the same purchasing power as $20 does now. Now, let us examine the facts and see if he would get this increase in wages. We have no way of reading the future, and therefore take the old saying that history repeats itself; and taking what has been in the past as what will probably happen in the future, we find by examining the causes of industrial disturbances in the United States that the price of labor is the first to feel the effects of hard times and the last to revive after the return of prosperity. Looking back to 1891, we will see that wheat sold at about $2 per cental and silver at about $1.20 per ounce, or practically double the price today, and taking the silverite's claim that all other commodities have followed wheat and silver, we will see that the laboring man should have been paid $40 per month in 1891. No man who has been laboring will say that such was the fact. The average price of farm labor was in that year $25, which, judged by its purchasing power, would only equal $2.50 today, in short, if all that the silverites claim should come to pass the laboring man who voted for free silver would be voting to reduce the purchasing power of his income 37½ per cent., besides reducing the purchasing power of all accumulated savings by one-half. He who would do this should vote for Bryan and Sewall.

The class who would be benefited by free silver are those who have borrowed money and aim under cover of the law to repudiate half of the indebtedness.

To that thriftless, improvident class who are continually mortgaging their property that they may spend their time and substance playing pool and poker in the saloons, or "saving their country" by denouncing the "gold bugs" on the street corners, I think that free coinage would be an unmixed blessing. As no conservative business man would think of lending any more money to a class who believe in repudiating their honest debts, they would perforce be compelled to starve or go to work.

If I have erred in my conclusions I should be most happy to receive light on the subject. A WORKINGMAN.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

The retiring board at army headquarters has concluded the examinations of Capt. Hayden. The examination of Lieut. H. J. Goldman was next taken up. Lieut.-Col. James H. Bradford of the Seventh Infantry is cited to appear before the board.

A London Daily News dispatch from Athens states that, owing to the recent Mussulman atrocities, the Greek government has decided to no longer place hindrances in the way of arms and volunteers going to Crete for the insurgents. The government considers that it would be inhuman to leave them a helpless prey to the Turkish ferocity.

A Chicago dispatch says liberals and free-thinkers from all parts of the world are preparing for a congress of Liberals in Chicago on November 13, 14 and 15. R. E. Ingersoll and all the prominent American liberals are expected. Mrs. Besant will come if possible. G. A. G. W. Foote and Charles Watts of England have already promised to be on hand. The intention is to have a reunion and jollification of all free-thinkers, and every country on earth has been sent an invitation to be present.

A London cablegram says that it is semi-officially stated there is no truth in the report published by the Daily Chronicle that Great Britain and Russia are on the point of reaching an agreement to save both Armenia and Crete from Turkish oppression without disturbing the peace of Europe, which agreement, it was added, would involve the presence of the Russian army in Armenia and the British fleet at Crete. It is stated on the other hand that there is great discord among the powers and that Russia is showing marked disinclination to allow great pressure to be brought to bear upon the Sultan.

George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, made a statement to the House of Commons yesterday regarding affairs in the Island of Crete. There had been a proposal of the powers, he said, to assist Turkey in effecting a blockade of Crete. The government, he said, had declined to give the Sultan the assistance of a British fleet without a quid pro quo in the shape of a security or guarantee to Crete. British men-of-war had rendered almost invaluable assistance in preventing an outbreak of disturbances. Here there was an outbreak among the Irish members of cries of "shame," and Timothy Healy exclaimed: "Why don't you take the side of the Christians?" Curzon said the government had tried to avoid taking sides.

(Harper's Bazaar:) "It doesn't pay to go back on your fixed habits," observed Socrates. "Look at old Diogenes, for instance. Never went anywhere without his lantern, and now he's been arrested."

"What for?" queried Caesar.

"Riding a wheel without a lamp," snickered Socrates.

HOW HE GOT THE GOLD BRICK.

James A. Garratt Has Confessed.

Worked at Night for Five Years on the Safes.

He Gives the Court an Example of His Skill.

End of the Sensational Ensenada Robbery Case—The Prisoner is Set Free and Starts for San Diego by Means of His Feet.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

ENSENADA (Mex.,) Aug. 12.—Special Dispatch.) James A. Garratt, who stole the gold bar from the office of M. Riveroll, shipping agent for the Ybarri Gold Mining Company at this place, on the night of March 20, 1895, was again released from custody at noon today, from the fact that a man cannot be again placed in jeopardy for a crime of which he has once been tried and acquitted.

On Sunday afternoon Garratt was taken before the Court of the First Instance, and, after making a very lame excuse for his appearance in the country under such questionable circumstances and in disguise, finally admitted that he came to secure the gold bar, and proceeded with a full confession. He stated that on the night of March 20, 1895, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, he went, alone and unaided, to the office of M. Riveroll, and, entering the outer door by means of a false key which he had filed out himself, immediately opened the safes, and, taking from the larger one the gold bar and from the smaller one $208 in gold coin, leaving several hundred dollars in Mexican silver, took his booty and buried it beneath the rocks near the point.

His story again seemed doubtful, and he was then taken to the office of Riveroll to prove his ability in opening the safes. He was not long in doing this, however, for to their surprise he achieved the feat of opening the safes, of which the combinations had been changed, in seven minutes. They were again changed to the old combinations, and he opened the larger one in three minutes.

Garratt then proceeded to show the authorities how he had learned the combination of the larger safe, which he acknowledged was a very difficult one. He stated that with this false key he had had access to the outer office for several years, and in the dead hours of the night he would enter the office, and, when finding the larger safe unlocked, which was frequently the case when there was no cash on hand, he would remove the back plate to the combination, and by inserting a small steel bar would work the combination until he would hear the click and feel it drop. He would then observe that number and immediately replace the plate, never venturing longer than to secure one number at a time. He said he was nearly five years learning this combination.

Garratt stated that he thought he could open any safe in town in ten minutes, and the ease with which he performed the feats mentioned proves him to be one of the cleverest safe-crackers on the Pacific Coast. He is strongly suspected of the robbery of the banking house of A. Godbe, which occurred on the same night, but as there was not sufficient evidence to make a case, no charges were brought against him in this matter.

Garratt is a Canadian, about 30 years old, and had been in this country about nine years. He was at one time accountant for the old International Company at this place, and also for the present Colonization Company, during the boom days of 1890-91, but was dismissed from the latter on account of some big land deal which he made to his own interests instead of the company's. He was afterward interested quite extensively in real estate on the peninsula. He is a first-class accountant, an excellent penman, very intelligent and highly educated.

On his release today Garratt immediately started on foot around the mountain trail, and was last seen on the coast road to San Diego, about seven miles from town.

A Famous Chef.

(St. James Gazette:) M. Thevenot is a Parisian—as, indeed, is every true cook. He was apprenticed to Jules Gouffe, a cook of immemorial fame, author of "Le Livre de Cuisine," and the chief culinary officer of the French Jockey Club. There are still gourmets who remember the Paris Jockey Club dinners of M. Gouffe, and to whom the letterpress and engravings of "Le Livre de Cuisine" have the fascination of the classical.

His time of tutelage over, M. Thevenot became second chef at the Hotel de l'Europe, in Brussels, and then came to London and served under M. Ferrand, the famous chef to Baron Rothschild. Afterward he became chef de cruisine to the Coventry Club, Piccadilly, then perhaps the most aristocratic and exclusive club in London, whose dinners were renowned in every capital in Europe. His fame spread even to Her Majesty's kitchen at Windsor, where he was appointed second chef, a post he filled until Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Secretary in Lord Palmston's government, took him away, by permission of Her Majesty. It was an act of high state policy, for Lord Clarendon entertained in a princely fashion; and as his guests were very frequently Ambassadors and members of the Corps Diplomatique, M. Thevenot may have contributed greatly to the peace of Europe. M. Thevenot now lives in well-earned retirement, and puts on white sleeves and wide apron only when royalties marry and their wedding breakfasts have to be prepared.

The fondness of John Ruskin for fanciful titles to his books and headings to his chapters is nowhere better shown than in his "Seven Lamps of Architecture." In some respects this work on what may be called the ethics of architecture is his best performance, having a freshness that does not appear in several of his other productions. The work is divided into seven chapters or "Lamps," Sacrifice, Truth, Power, Beauty, Life, Memory and Obedience, each of these being elaborately treated with reference to its manifestation in the work of the builder. Too abstract for general reading, it has never become popular, but still remains one of the noblest monuments to the genius of the great word-painter.

The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHERS OF
The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER.....Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER.....Secretary.
ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
Counting Room, first floor (telephone 29.) Subscription department in front basement (telephone 27.) Editorial Room, second floor (telephone 674.)

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT.....E. KATZ, 230 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXXI. FIFTEENTH YEAR.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES

DAILY by Carrier, 75 cents a month; by Mail, $9.00 a year; SUNDAY, $2.00; WEEKLY, $1.50

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111
Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 7 Mos. of 1896—18,325

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

The Republican Standard-Bearers.

FOR
President.....WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Vice-President.GARRET A. HOBART.

REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing the Times from the premises of subscribers.
The Times-Mirror Company.

TO OUT-OF-TOWN READERS.

Subscribers to The Times visiting the country or seaside during the summer months, can have the Daily sent to them for a week, or longer, by mail, by prepaying for the same at the publication office, or can order and pay through their city carrier.

AT SEASIDE RESORTS—The Times is sent to Santa Monica, Long Beach and San Pedro by special pony express, and it is forwarded to Avalon by a steam yacht chartered especially for the purpose. At all of the last-named resorts a prompt bicycle or horse delivery is made, and patrons who order their paper delivered through The Times' local agents at these places will receive it much earlier than if taken through the mails.

TO TIMES PATRONS.

It is the endeavor of The Times to supply papers to patrons on all railroad trains in Southern California. Should any person be unable to secure copies when desired, he is urgently requested to advise this office, giving particulars as to date, circumstances and train, that the fault may be located and remedied.
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

BRYANESQUE ORATORY.

As The Times has heretofore remarked, the speech-making of young Mr. Bryan, on his somewhat pyrotechnical tour from Nebraska to New York, will not add materially to his reputation as an orator. Neither will it raise him in the esteem of the American people as a logician, a statesman, or a man of sincere convictions. His speeches are a strange mixture of shallow sophistry and cheap buncombe, and are singularly infelicitous from every point of view. When not positively silly they are demagogical to the utmost limit, and in no instance rise above the level of decent mediocrity. Had they proceeded from the mouth of any man not a candidate for President, they would be unworthy of serious consideration. But Mr. Bryan's shallow utterances, unfortunately, borrow a fictitious importance from the fact that he is the candidate of a numerous party for the chief magistracy of this nation.

In his two speeches at Pittsburgh Mr. Bryan discussed more freely the issues of the hour—or, rather, the one issue which he recognizes—than in any other of his remarks *en tour*. In fact, at Pittsburgh he rehashed and repeated most of the stale and threadbare arguments to which he had previously given utterance; hence the Pittsburgh speeches may be taken as a compendious presentation of his cause and that of his fellow-partisans. In the first of these Pittsburgh speeches Mr. Bryan began by asserting that "in the progress of this campaign not a single private in the ranks will stand nearer to the enemy's guns than he in whose hands is the standard." This bit of self-glorification may be passed by as due to the zeal of youth and inexperience, and therefore, in a certain sense, excusable.

"We are not terrified," continued Mr. Bryan, "because our enemies have sought to apply to us epithets and hard names when they find it impossible to oppose the positions which we have taken." Here is demagogy and silliness combined. In the matter of "epithets and hard names," Mr. Bryan and his followers can discount their opponents two to one. And as for meeting the preposterous assumptions and false logic of the silverites, the advocates of sound money are ready at all times with incontrovertible facts and unavoidable conclusions to controvert each and all of the arguments put forth in behalf of the platform of repudiation and revolution upon which Mr. Bryan stands.

"They shall not be permitted to put us in the attitude of opponents to government!" dramatically exclaimed Mr. Bryan. This was a sheer waste of vehement declamation. Mr. Bryan and his supporters have already put themselves in the attitude referred to, by indorsing the Debs-Altgeld plank of the Chicago platform, more effectually than their opponents could possibly place them in such a position.

Touching specifically upon the money question, Mr. Bryan repeated his oft-parroted and well-learned phrases, to the effect that "the United States is powerful enough to adopt and maintain its own financial policy without asking the consent of any other nation." "A nation that is not able to adopt its own financial policy," observed Mr. Bryan, "is too impotent to legislate on any question where the people are concerned. In this contest we have a repetition of the contest of 1776, and in this campaign as in that a line will be drawn between the patriot and the tory. . . . We assert here that financial domination by a foreign power is as dangerous to the liberties of a people as political domination," etc., etc. Was ever more disgusting demagogy foisted upon an audience presumably intelligent? Mr. Bryan knows, if he knows anything, that there is no question of foreign domination or dictation as regards our financial policy. No man questions the ability of this nation to adopt any policy it may see fit to adopt. Our present financial policy was adopted and has been maintained independently, without the advice or dictation of any foreign power, and the advocates of sound finance propose merely to maintain the present system until something better can be devised. This talk of "foreign dictation" is balderdash of the silliest kind, designed solely to appeal to unreasoning prejudice and to stifle common sense. The real issue is a question of conforming to the monetary standard of the civilized world, or of blindly "kicking against the pricks," to our own loss and discomfiture. It is a question of using the world's yardstick, the world's ounce, the world's quart and the world's bushel as our standards of measurement, or of arbitrarily adopting standards at variance with those of the world; standards which will fluctuate from day to day, cheating all who are subject to their variations, robbing no one so much as the producer, and benefiting no one so much as the gambler in values.

It is proposed that other nations shall co-operate with us in fixing a definite status for silver. In the idea of co-operation there is no suggestion of dictation. When he suggests such a thing Mr. Bryan is guilty of the cheap and contemptible trickery of the charlatan.

Certainly, this nation is great and powerful enough to cut its own throat. But is there any good reason why it should do so?

Mr. Bryan declared, further, that the advocates of sound money contend "that only capitalists and financiers are competent to express an opinion upon this subject. And they are not slow to express and condemn the intelligence and patriotism of all the rest of the people, whom they would exclude from participation in the settlement of this question. (Great applause and laughter.) My friends, it is the principle of the broadest democracy that these questions must be settled by the common people and that this government has never created a particular class to legislate for others. (Tremendous applause.)"

More demagogy. Of course Mr. Bryan knows, and of course everybody knows, that no one proposes to exclude those whom he vaguely terms "the common people," nor to exclude any citizens, from participating in the settlement of the money question, or any other question. It is the earnest desire of those whose special training or thorough study has given them more than ordinary insight into this question, that the men whose ballots are to determine the issue shall understand the question in all its phases, to the end that they may vote intelligently. That is all. Mr. Bryan's vulgar attempt to inflame the prejudices and passions of those whom he patronizingly calls "the common people," should be regarded with the contempt which it deserves.

"The Republican party at St. Louis," said Mr. Bryan, "was not willing to meet the issues of the day. . . . If any Republican tells you that the gold standard is a good thing, tell him to look at his platform. (Applause and laughter.) His platform says that the Republican party will substitute bimetallism for gold monometallism whenever some other nation will help us do it. (Applause and laughter.) I have said, and I expect to keep on saying, that there are two questions that will drive the Republican party from the field. The first is that if the gold standard is a good thing, why not keep it? If it is a bad thing, why should we keep it? (Great applause.) If it is a good thing, why try to get other nations to deny to our people the benefits of it? (Applause.) If it is a bad thing, who dares to say that the people of this country shall suffer from a bad thing? (Applause.)" All this is a cowardly begging of the question, a puerile attempt to misrepresent the Republican position and a pointless and platitudinous non sequitur. The Republican platform speaks for itself in words whose import is so plain that the wayfaring man, though a bigger fool than young Mr. Bryan, need not err therein. It declares, as all men know, for rational bimetallism, but deprecates the insane folly of our wasting valuable time in chasing rainbows instead of setting about like practical and sensible men to accomplish in a rational manner the results desired.

Defining the phrase "16-to-1," Mr. Bryan said: "It means this, that if you have a debt you can go out into the market and buy silver and have it coined and use that silver to pay your debts. Already you can go out into the market and buy gold and pay your debts after it is coined, and when you have the right to use either one of them, if they attempt to corner one metal you can use the other (long-continued applause;) whereas, if you have but one metal which you can convert into money, and that money is cornered, you are at the mercy of those who are managing the corner. (Applause.)" This is the nearest approach to an argument to be found in the wide waste of words comprising Mr. Bryan's speeches, from the time he left Nebraska until his arrival in New York. But the force of his contention is upset by the fact that under normal conditions neither gold nor silver is necessary to pay debts, and that only a very small fraction of current debts are paid in either metal. Even so-called "gold-contracts" are almost invariably payable "in gold coin or its equivalent;" and so long as our paper money is kept at a parity with gold, it is equivalent to gold, dollar for dollar, and is therefore accepted in lieu of the metal upon which it is based. The great mass of debts are paid with credit instruments of various kinds, except when hare-brained agitators like Mr. Bryan disturb the financial equilibrium with their wild and impracticable theories of finance, and thus force down credits, drive the money metals into retirement, and compel those metals, by the inexorable laws of exchange and common sense, to corner themselves.

Here is another gem of thought from the colossal brain of the platitudinous orator:

"I heard people talk about the great advantage it would be if we had the free-coinage laws so that men could go out and buy silver for 50 cents and have it coined into 100 cents, and make the difference. I have known men to spend time speculating upon how much could be made under such a system. Now, whenever one person can understand free coinage everybody can, and if everybody can do that I cannot for the life of me see where the profit is going to be. I cannot see who is going to sell silver for less than what we can get it coined for, yet there are people who are speculating as to the amount that can be made at buying it at half-price."

Of course no intelligent person supposes that under free coinage silver bullion would sell at half its actual coinage value. But as the coins into which it would be minted would be worth only about one-half of their nominal or face value, silver bullion would sell, as it does now, for about 50 per cent. of the face value of the coins into which it could be converted, at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Said Mr. Bryan, in conclusion:

"The silver when produced is of no use to the man who produces, until he either exchanges it for money or converts it into money for his own use, and the moment he brings that silver from the mine and converts it into money, that money is in use to buy the commodities produced by the toilers of this country. (Applause.) And until that money is brought into existence, there is no money to buy things which people produce. Therefore, when we legislate to prevent money coming into existence, we legislate against the interest of those who have muscle to sell or products to sell, and cannot sell them until there is money to buy them."

It seems not to have occurred to Mr. Bryan that when the silver-mine owner gets his dollars coined, those dollars will not be in circulation until he pays them out for some commodity. And if they are worth only half-price, they will buy only half as much of a given commodity as the present 100-cent dollars will buy. There is one exception to this rule, however. The 50-cent dollars would each buy nearly or quite as much labor as the 100-cent dollar will now buy. In other words, wages being the last commodity to rise in times of cheap and cheapening money, wage-earners will be compelled to lose the difference between depreciated dollars and dollars at par.

Do the American wage-earners like this prospect? If so, they will vote for the platform and the candidates committed to the policy of cheapening the American dollar and reducing the wages which it pays.

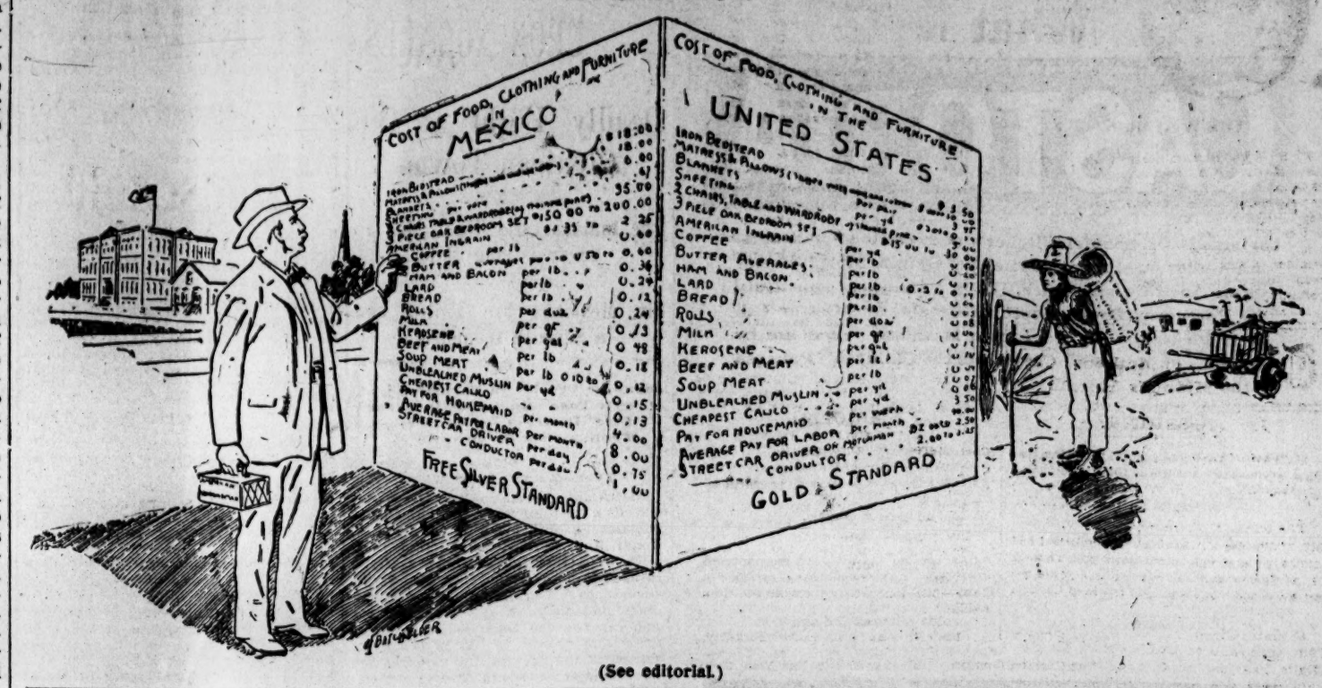
A good many persons appear to be deriving a considerable amount of satisfaction just now from walking around and making dismal prophecies of the awful things that will happen to the country in case Bryan should be elected. Their forebodings are measurably true, but may we suggest to these individuals that, if they really believe what they say, it would be more sensible for them to talk less and go to work in earnest to aid in the election of Mr. Bryan's opponent, Maj. McKinley?

With the Populists bent on a fusion with the Republicans in Texas, it begins to look as if the Lone Star State would be the first to lend its efforts toward the inevitable disruption of the Solid South, which is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished for."

It can scarcely be expected that the members of the City Council (and the Mayor,) should display much enthusiasm in regard to the proposed Japanese steamship line, since Mr. Huntington's representatives in San Francisco treated the Japanese envoys with scant courtesy, and refused to make them any proposition.

STUDY THIS CAREFULLY.

(Chicago Herald, Aug. 4.)



(See editorial.)

WHAT FREE SILVER WILL DO.

On this page of today's Times we print a cartoon from the Chicago Herald, giving two phases of the silver question. It is what theatrical managers call a "split scene," which is sometimes used in sensational dramas to show what is going on inside of a house simultaneously. The American workingman who wants free coinage of silver is scrutinizing the cost of living in Mexico, while a half-naked descendant of the Aztecs is looking on at the American price-list, and evidently wishing that a cyclone of such prices would strike the land of the Montezumas.

The editorial which serves to explain the picture is headed "Mexico and Prosperity." In order to impair none of the force of the cartoon, we reproduce the explanatory article in full:

A letter from the City of Mexico, printed in the Times-Herald Monday morning, August 3, contains more truth, simply and clearly told, about "prosperity" in Mexico than all the speeches and magazine articles that have appeared for a considerable period.

The writer has a salary of $75 a month. He pays $20 a month for a house which consists of three or four connecting rooms, all on the ground floor, built arund an open court, which is common lawn, playground and backyard for six or eight other families living under the same roof. It is to be remembered that a Mexican apartment-house is all on the ground floor.

The ordinary furnishing of such a house for the middle-class natives consists of a bed, an iron frame painted blue, with little bits of gold paint, a woven-wire mattress, clamped between the head and footboards, costing $18, and the mattress and pillows stuffed with wool or cotton, costing $18 more. Blankets cost $3 each, and sheets 62 cents a vara, which is three inches less than a yard. The American is somewhat depressed to find that he must be content with this plus a few extra sheets. His chairs, table and wardrobe, if he cannot get along without such luxuries, will cost $35, although the material is only stained pine and the cabinet-making wretched. If he can afford it he may buy a skeleton washstand with a toilet set of white enamel ironware, the whole costing him $17. Bedroom suites, advertised in the Times-Herald for from $15 to $30, cost in the City of Mexico from $150 to $200.

There is a native carpet, inferior grade, selling for $1 for thirty-three inches. American ingrain costs $1.25 to $2 and Brussels $2.50 per vara.

When it comes to food, the American is brought to a still keener realization of the misery and logic of a free-silver money standard. Coffee is 60 cents a pound. The American accustomed to buying it of the best quality at home for half the money asks an explanation. It is ready. The foreign market fixes the price. Butter 75 cents, unvaryingly, for the best quality, the cheapest unsalted from 50 to 60 cents the year round. Lard 24 cents a pound, ham and bacon 36 cents a pound, bread 12 cents a loaf and small; milk, diluted, the best, 16 cents a quart. Kerosene oil is bought in glass bottles for 12 cents a quart, the bottle costing 6 cents. Beef and mutton 18 cents, pork 20 cents. Scrap meat 10 to 12 cents. The least expensive cotton goods fit to wear are from 27 cents a vara up to 40 cents. Muslin for underwear is 18 cents a vara of narrow width, and the wider is 35 cents.

How can people afford to buy such things when women household servants receive only $4 a month, men servants $8 a month, street-car drivers 75 cents a day, conductors $1, and the average Mexican clerk in store or office $35 to $55 a month?

Every American who has traveled in Mexico within recent years knows that these statements are absolutely true. The natives contrive to live because they are in a rudimentary condition of society. Probably the mass of the native Mexicans are comparatively happy on bread made of corn, ground in primitive fashion between stones. Very many of them wear but a single garment in the house, with one more in the rainy or cool season out of doors. Skilled labor, such as it is, is to be found only in the few large cities, and its wages has already been indicated. Thanks to the climate, little money need be spent on fuel, and the typical native Mexican dwelling is not troubled with either chimney or fireplace, or door or window. The floor is earthen, and the furnishing of the typical home is of the scantiest.

Probably what Minister Romero, Gov. Altgeld and a few others who have written about the prosperity of Mexico mean by that word is that, being on a silver basis, the prices of its commodities are fixed by the gold standard of the foreign market, and thus some producers make some money. Mexico sold to the United States last year coffee to the value of $5,971,439. Her total export of coffee reached a value of $12,270,783. What profited this export to the native consumer? He was paid in silver, and he had to pay for his coffee in a gold equivalent—that is to say, he was paid in a 54-cent dollar, and he had to buy his coffee on the basis of a 100-cent dollar. Mexico, we have been told, is some time or other going to threaten our cotton industry. There is at present no indication of it. The country imported from the United States last year cotton, unmanufactured and manufactured, to the value of more than $2,500,000, and imported from Great Britain the same textile to the value of nearly $3,000,000. Although there is a considerable quantity of native cotton, for making which the native labor is paid on the basis of a 54-cent dollar, the price of cotton to the native consumer is fixed by the gold price paid at New York and London. The United States imported from Mexico last year animals, hides, wood, and sold to it corn, flour, oils, bacon, lard, and the native buyer had to pay the gold country price for all these articles, either exported or imported.

American farmer, have you nothing to learn from this plain story from Mexico? You may sell your products at the price in gold fixed at Liverpool, but your fellow-Americans, who, under free-silver coinage, will have dollars a little below the Mexican to buy them with, will have to be content, like the Mexicans, with very small quantities of what you have to sell, and you yourself will have to pay gold-standard prices, like them, for everything you will have to buy.

Are you prepared to undertake Mexicanizing of yourself and your country for the sole benefit of the silver-mine interest?

The Times is in receipt of so many communications asking for information on current topics, especially on the money question, that it is impracticable to reply, or to repeat replies, to each one in detail. Frequently the questions asked by one correspondent cover the same ground as those asked by another, and to reply separately to each would result in endless repetitions. Correspondents who read The Times attentively will often find their questions answered on the editorial page in a paragraph or an article of some length, as the case may demand, without specific reference to their personal inquiries. For the benefit of a somewhat bumptious correspondent, it may be stated that his third (and it is to be hoped his last) communication, regarding the causes which would send gold to a premium, was thus answered in The Times of August 8. The Times is willing, so far as it is able, to afford information to honest seekers after the truth. But it has no time nor space to waste on mere quibblers, or persons inspired by "pure cussedness," and correspondents who are such need not expect their communications to receive attention.

The Sound Money League of San Diego has issued a circular letter announcing its formation and the object in view, which is to promote an intelligent study of the money question. The letter further states that its membership is chosen without reference to past party affiliation, and is committed to the preservation of public and private credit by upholding the present monetary standard until such time as international agreement may make the change to bimetallism safe and desirable. The league will mainly confine its efforts to San Diego county, but information desired by those living in other counties can be obtained by addressing the secretary.

The Washington Weather Bureau, after mentioning the high temperatures prevailing at eastern points, adds:

"Along the Pacific coast the mercury ranged from 60 to 70, but at some points back, thirty miles inland, from San Francisco, the thermometer registered 100 deg."

This might mislead eastern people who do not understand the difference between dry heat and moist heat, which makes a temperature of 100 deg. at Yuma, where the average humidity is 43, far more bearable than a temperature of 80 deg. in New York, where the average humidity is 72.

A new loophole for the evasion of the Chinese immigration law looms up on the southern horizon. It is announced that a large number of Chinese residing on the northern frontier of Mexico have petitioned the Foreign Department of Mexico to be made Mexican citizens, as this will allow them to pass freely into United States territory. If such an arrangement as this could be made, it would be a "soft snap" for the celestials who are now paying hundreds of dollars apiece to be smuggled across the Canadian and Mexican frontiers.

Some of the northern newspapers are instituting comparisons between the wreck of the Pacific Coast Company's steamer St. Paul and that of the Mail Company's ship Colombia, about a month ago. The cases are not parallel, by any means. The St. Paul was a coasting ship, dodging in and out of every little port between Newport and San Francisco. The Colombia, on the other hand, was on a voyage from Acapulco to San Francisco, and had no way landings to make in a distance of 1450 miles. She should have kept off shore.

Only one Republican newspaper in Ohio, the Delphos Courant, has deserted the party on account of the free silver craze, and gone over to the Populists. Its editor is described as a chronic kicker by contemporaneous newspapers. It is said that he would "kick" if given a complimentary ticket to a football match, and be the first to holler "fowl," if invited to a chicken dinner.

The Duchess of Devonshire has introduced the American "surprise party," something that originated in Philadelphia in 1853, into the best English society; and "py all acgounds," as old Gen. Sigel used to say, they had a roaring fine time of it. This is truly in English in all its details. It takes the disciples of Jonbool about forty years to catch the "nub" of a joke.

Mr. Arthur Sewell of Maine builds sailing vessels, and sailing vessels cannot get along without wind. Hence the alliance between that gentleman and young Mr. Bryan of Nebraska. The partnership is a limited one, however, and will expire on the 3d day of November, next. If it was so soon to be done for, what has it ever begun for?

Sylvester Bertram is another sensible man who refuses to cringe under the party lash. He is a prominent Democrat of Indiana, and says, in a letter to a personal friend: "I am for McKinley, protection and the present monetary standard, and national prosperity, as against Bryan, free trade, free silver and national dishonor."

Among the names of those who are reported to have died of heat in Chicago is one W. Wojechsowitzvellenburg. It is manifestly unfair to attribute this fatality entirely to the heat. A man could not long have survived under the burden of such a name, in any case.

Once again The Times is compelled to announce that anonymous correspondents can expect their communications to receive no attention in this office unless the name and address of the writer accompanies his communication.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

COMING ATTRACTION. The sale of seats opens this morning at the box office of the Burbank Theater for "One of the Bravest," the attraction for the reopening of this theater on next Saturday evening, August 15. The new lessee and manager, Edwin Malim, will endeavor to in every way cater to the comfort and amusement of his patrons. New faces will appear in the box office and at the front of the house.

The company includes Emmet Sheridan, the singing comedian; Gilbert and Goldie, in new songs and sketches; Josephine Gassman, in songs and dances, besides a well-selected company. Special scenery is carried and appropriate stage settings given. The new management reports several other excellent attractions booked for appearance in the near future.

WAS WELL KNOWN HERE.

James S. McGilvray Suddenly Killed in San Francisco.

James S. McGilvray, the well-known builder who was almost instantly killed in San Francisco last Monday by the fall of a derrick, had many friends in Los Angeles to whom the news of his sudden death was a great shock.

Mr. McGilvray was for many years associated with his brother, John D. McGilvray, under the firm name of J. D. McGilvray & Co. The firm has constructed some of the finest buildings in Denver, San Francisco and other western cities. The Wilcox building in Los Angeles was erected under the personal supervision of the deceased contractor and the excellence of its construction is a monument to his skill and care.

The accident which terminated his life occurred while he was superintending the work upon a new building in San Francisco. Without warning the great derrick which had been used for about five years, and was employed here in handling the stone of the Wilcox building, crashed to the earth, burying the deceased beneath it. Mr. McGilvray leaves a wife and two small children.

THE FOUR YEAR TERM.

Report that the Adverse Decision Will Be Filed Today.

The attorney for the Los Angeles office-holders wired from San Francisco last evening to a San Bernardino man that the Supreme Court will file a decision today holding that the County Government Act, so far as it relates to the four-year term, is void.

This information was received from a San Bernardino newspaper man to whom it had been communicated by the recipient of the dispatch. No verification of the report has yet been obtained in this city.

Bewildering Wealth.

(New York Mail and Express:) Between the Popocrats, the Populists, the free silverites, the half Democrats, the whole Democrats, the Sewallites and the anti-Sewallites, our agricultural friends are having a pretty hard row to hoe. They are bewildered by the various free lunches offered and scarcely know which cover to lift to discover the feast in the platter beneath.

Watson and Bryan.

(New York Evening Post:) It was an odd coincidence that on the very day when Tom Watson was nominated for Vice-President on the Populist ticket, he polished off his associate, Bryan, in a series of articles in the People's Party Paper, the organ of the Populists in Georgia, which is edited by Watson himself. The Sun publishes copious extracts from these articles, from which we learn that the Democratic plan of campaign is: "Bryan is to run the windmill, while Sewall runs the pay-train," and that "if Sewall rattles out his cash as fast as Bryan rattles off his speeches, times are going to be lively." He quotes approvingly somebody who says: "The hardest thing Bill Bryan will have to contend with will be the necessity of keeping his mouth shut," implying that Bryan is a windy blatherskite. He uses headlines saying that Bryan "Lacks Depth and Breadth." This is printed in job type, lacking neither depth nor breadth, the letters being almost half an inch long. Tammany Hall comes in for some of Watson's choicest expletives, being associated with Wall-street influences which are pushing Bryan. The Populist rank and file, he says, can see through it all. They "intend to repudiate those leaders who may have listened to the tempter," meaning those delegates who voted for Bryan at St. Louis, instead of a straight Populist. The next number of Watson's paper ought to be interesting, also. There is no doubt that he told what he really believed last Friday, when he "unpacked his heart with curses" for the backsliders at St. Louis. How he will do the repacking is an interesting question. There is an opportunity for Bryan himself to swallow some of his own teachings, since he wrote a letter on the 10th of October, 1893, to Frank Irvine, the regular Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, refusing to support him because the convention which had nominated him indorsed the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. In this letter he advised Judge Irvine to withdraw, and amply justified all Democrats who may now feel inclined to bolt the Chicago ticket and platform.

NEW WOMAN A. D. 1996.

(Shakespeare revised to suit the occasion.)

Thy wife is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign; one that cares for thee
And for thy maintenance; commits her body
To painful labor, both by sea and land;
To watch the night in storms, the day in the cold,
While thou liest warm at home, secure and safe;
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks and true obedience—
Too little payment for so great a debt.
Such duty as the subject owes the prince,
Even such a man oweth to his wife;
And when he is forward, peevish, sullen sour,
And not obedient to her honest will,
What is he but a foul, contending rebel
And graceless traitor to his loving spouse?
I am ashamed that men are so simple
To offer war where they should kneel for peace!
Or seek for rule, supremacy and sway,
Where they are bound to slave, love and obey.
—Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

Bryan's Politics.

(Cleveland Leader:) No Democrat who feels like bolting the nominee of the Chicago convention should hesitate on the ground that Bryan is a Democrat. The "Boy Orator of the Platte" is a Populist, and the mere fact that he was nominated for President by a convention called by the Democratic National Committee does not make him a Democrat.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On August 13 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Hippolytus, Cassian, Radegundes, Wigbert.

BIRTHS.

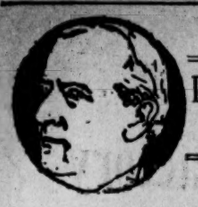
1626—Dr. William Wotton.
1792—Adelaide, consort of William IV of England.

DEATHS.

582—Tiberius II, Roman Emperor.
1484—Pope Sixtus IV.
1786—Dr. Gilbert Stuart.
1846—Robert Plumer Ward, novelist.
1850—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.
1884—Arthur Richard Wellesley, second Duke of Wellington.
1885—John B. Hutchison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1890—Rev. Charles Loring Brace.
1891—George Jones, editor New York Times.
1893—Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters.

OTHER EVENTS.

1775—British naval attack on Gloucester, Mass., beaten off.
1812—United States frigate Essex captured British sloop Alert.
1831—The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, the first in America, was opened.
1838—Banks of the United States resumed specie payment.
1868—Earthquake in Peru, Ecuador and Chile.
1868—Great fire in Hong Kong, China, two women and seventeen children burned to death.
1872—Steamer Bienville on her voyage from New York to Aspinwall burned, nineteen lives lost.
1873—British steam yacht Deerhound, carrying supplies to the Carlists, captured by a Spanish government vessel.
1878—The Sultan ratified the Berlin treaty.
1879—Capt. Webb swam from Sandy Hook to Manhattan Beach.
1883—City of Galveston, Tex., celebrated the centenary of its incorporation.
1884—Nihilists exploded a mine at Kazan, Russia, killing 100 persons.
1885—Seventy families made homeless by fire in Jersey City, N. J.
1886—Christine Nilsson married.
1887—Outbreak of Ute Indians, led by Colorow, in Colorado.
1888—Fire at Fresno, Cal., destroyed property valued at $300,000.
1891—Senapati and Tongal hanged at Manipur, India.
1893—Fifteen hundred made homeless by fire in Minneapolis; $2,000,000 damage.
1894—A cyclone in Spain killed 100 people.
1895—Belmont-Morgan syndicate deposited gold in the treasury to replace withdrawals for export.



Indications Fair.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 12.—At 5 a.m., the barometer registered 29.98; at 5 p.m., 29.91. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 57 deg. and 74 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 88 per cent.; 5 p.m., 50 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., calm; 5 p.m., west, velocity, 10 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., clear; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 82 deg.; minimum temperature, 56 deg.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Garratt, the Ensenada bank robber, has confessed. There was little else left for him to do.

The bank at National City that closed its doors yesterday was not much of a concern, and the additional fact that it is perfectly solvent leaves the incident without any special significance.

A San Diego rancher who has a four-acre tobacco patch within the city limits has just cut his first crop from this tract and has it in the curing-house. The leaf has a fine appearance, and goes to prove that tobacco-culture in Southern California can be carried on successfully. The rancher expects to make two more cuttings from these acres this season. The tobacco will be shipped north.

In considering what Southern California can send as a return cargo by the proposed line of Japanese steamers undertakers will not be encouraged to enterprise in that direction when they learn that the funeral of a Japanese workman usually costs 83 cents. An unusually fine funeral costs $1.25. The cost of a coffin is 20 cents, and the cremation rate 40 to 75 cents. Refreshments cost all the way from 11 to 25 cents.

A Los Angeles man has a somewhat plausible theory that, as gold and platinum are two of the heaviest metals, they would naturally sink as the earth cooled off; consequently, that the interior of the earth consists of an enormous mass of gold. This must be the hell of the Populists, sure. Maybe Wall street is a fissure, leading down to the main deposit. Let the Pops demand a free railroad to the source of this "primary money."

Thomas Stent writes The Times taking exception to the accuracy of some reports published in the newspapers of this city, in reference to the Montana Capitol, and complaining that the statements do him an injustice. The questions at issue are so purely of a personal character that it is beyond the province of a newspaper to enter into them. It may, however, be stated that Mr. Stent feels he has good grounds for believing that he has been treated unprofessionally by his brother architects.

The total footings of registration received by County Clerk Newlin up to last night aggregated 39,728. Of this number, 23,000 were registered in Los Angeles city alone, leaving 16,728 for the country precincts. It is expected that when the final returns have all been received and tabulated the total registration for the entire county will approximate nearly forty-one thousand. The registration in this city would indicate that Los Angeles has a population of 115,000 bona fide residents.

The movement to organize a "first voters" Republican Club should receive much encouragement and solid assistance from old Republicans. The natural inexperience of those to whom the work of organizing would fall, should be supplemented by wise counsel and direction from those who have grown gray in the ranks of the "grand old party." There are, to be sure, already a dozen Republican clubs in the city, but none of these is devoted exclusively to first voters, and that such an organization will be formed and made a success of, depends upon the veterans in the cause, no less than the beardless boys, who are to make up the personnel of the organization.

Better protection ought to be given Southern California fruit-growers against railways which have the fruit and not infrequently become the debtors of the growers because, for one reason or another, they do not handle the fruit properly. A carload of Redlands oranges was "rejected" by the Boston consignee. The Boston and Albany Railroad at once ordered the fruit sold and ignored the shipper's order to take the car to Providence. The fruit was sold for about $600. In order to get this claim adjusted and collect his money, the shipper has to wait anywhere from six to sixteen months, while the papers in the case go through the red-tape routine of the freight offices—a routine almost as onerous as that followed by the departments of the national government. This is but one of many instances of the fruit-growers' annoyances.

McKinley Clubs in the Country.

Some effective work of the campaign is being accomplished in a quiet way by the organization of McKinley and Sound Money clubs throughout the country sections. Wednesday evening a good-sized meeting was held at Norwalk, addressed by S. M. Haskell of Pomona, and Luther G. Brown of Los Angeles, at the conclusion of which a strong club, composed of the solid and substantial citizens of Norwalk and vicinity, was organized, and it can be depended on to make itself felt in that locality. No better evidence of the wane of the free-silver craze can be produced than the fact that the organizers of Republican clubs meet with such gratifying success in the places that the Populist-Democratic party has longe regarded as their very own.

SALT WATER DAY, REDONDO BEACH, Sunday, August 16, the great midsummer holiday, King Neptune and his crew in a grand procession, escorted by Co. C, Seventh Regiment, and Los Angeles Military Band. Santa Fé trains go at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

Meeting of Board of Managers—Officers Were Elected.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the College Training School for Nurses was held yesterday morning in the Friday Morning Club Hall, Miss M. F. Wills presiding. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Mrs. T. B. Brown, president; Mrs. Fred T. Griffith, first vice-president; Miss M. F. Wills, second vice-president; Mrs. Walter Lindley, recording secretary; Mrs. E. P. Johnson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. L. Moore, treasurer.

The committee appointed at the preceding meeting to ascertain the number of pupils at the various hospitals who desired to attend the lectures provided by the Training School reported that there were eighteen applicants for the senior class, five for the junior class and six unclassified. The report was received and the committee continued.

The Committee on Curriculum and the Date of Lectures reported, recommending that the opening exercises be held Tuesday evening, October 1, and that the lectures to the senior class be given on Tuesday evenings thereafter and the junior class lectures on Fridays. The course to close in May, and the graduation exercises to be held June 5.

There will be thirty-four lectures to the senior class and the same number to the juniors, the juniors to have three lectures on anatomy and physiology, three lectures on bacteriology and pathology, four lectures on hygiene, six lectures on medicine, eight lectures on surgery, four lectures on gynecology, three lectures on diseases of the eye and two lectures on diseases of the throat and nose, while the seniors will have five lectures on obstetrics, four lectures on diseases of children, two lectures on urinalysis, one lecture on modes of contagion and how to guard against them, seven lectures on massage, three lectures on medicine, one lecture on electricity, three lectures on care of the insane, two lectures on diseases of the skin, three lectures on dietetics.

Besides these lectures, each pupil must pursue actual nursing in a hospital under the direction of a trained nurse for two years; she must study designated works on nursing, therapeutics and anatomy and before beginning the course must have at least a grammar school education.

The question of allowing young women who were not pupil nurses to attend the lectures on payment of a stipulated sum was informally mentioned, but no action was taken.

Mrs. R. F. del Valle was unanimously elected a member of the board of managers.

Dr. Elizabeth A. Follansbee, Miss M. F. Wills and Mrs. Fred F. Griffith were appointed by the president as a committee to confer with the board of directors as to the number of nurses, requirements for admisssion, and place for holding opening exercises, said committee to report at an early date. The meeting adjourned to the call of the president.

PERSONALS.

C. E. Odell is at the St. Denis, New York.

Arthur Bull of Chicago is at the Hollenbeck.

P. S. Hughes of Tucson, Ariz., is at the Nadeau.

C. S. Masters of Juarez, Mex., is at the Hollenbeck.

V. Neale of San Francisco is at the Westminster.

J. H. Sheridan of Bakersfield is registered at the Nadeau.

M. Well of Lincoln, Neb., is registered at the Westminster.

J. R. Stanton and wife of Chicago are at the Hotel Vincent.

J. J. Ferguson and wife of Portland, Me., are visiting in the city.

W. N. Walker and wife of Chicago are registered at the Nadeau.

Frank J. Bauman of Lincoln, Neb., is registered at the Hotel Vincent.

F. G. Tracy, a mining man of Eddy, N. M., is staying at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smiley of Chicago are registered at the Hollenbeck.

L. F. Coburn and J. H. Wadsworth of Yreka are registered at the Hollenbeck.

E. N. Buck, former editor of the San Bernardino Sun, was in the city yesterday.

S. F. Zombro, cashier of the San Bernardino National Bank, is at the Nadeau.

Mrs. Peter Soden and John W. Soden of Kansas City are staying at the Westminster.

Mrs. Shirley of San Diego, a sister of Mrs. G. F. Herr of this city, is staying at the Nadeau.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ingersoll and Rudolph Ingersoll of Louisiana are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Messrs. Edward H. Graham and Rhodin C. Scudder left yesterday for an outing at Catalina Island.

F. B. Gillett, Mrs. M. A. Gillett and Miss Jennie Gillett have rooms at the Hollenbeck. This party is registered from Ogden, and intend making this city their permanent home.

The Work of a Scoundrel.

A citizen writes to The Times concerning the wholesale poisoning of dogs and cats that has recently occurred in the vicinity of Sentous and Twelfth streets. Last Sunday two dogs belonging to the writer of the letter were poisoned, during the brief absence of himself and his family from home. A number of his neighbors have suffered in the same manner, and he says that the only satisfaction that he has been able to get from the police is the statement that they "cannot hang around watching his dogs." It is said the Los Angeles Kennel Club has offered a reward for the apprehension of anyone found poisoning dogs, but as yet the dastardly practice seems to be unchecked.

Excursion to Catalina.

Through the good offices of T. E. Gibbon, Esq., vice-president of the Terminal Railway, and Hancock Banning, general passenger agent of the Wilmington Transporttion Company, an excursion to Catalina, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home, has been arranged for September 5. Tickets will be good, returning, for ten days. Mrs. E. R. Threlkeld will act as chaperon for any young ladies who may desire to spend a few days upon the island. Tickets will be sold at a very low rate.

First-voters' Club.

A number of young Republicans who will cast their first vote for a President in November, met in the rooms of the McKinley Club last evening to organize a "first-voters" club. L. R. Garrett was elected temporary chairman. A form of constitution and by-laws was discussed, but the adoption of them was postponed until next Monday, when a permanent organization of the club is to be effected. The club will be called the First Voters' Sound Money Club.

Church Improvement.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Los Angeles has filed an application for authority to mortgage its property in the sum of $3000, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in enlarging the buildings. The property is described as lots 5 and 6, and parts of lots 15 and 16, block 101, Bellevue Terrace tract. The lands and buildings are valued at $50,000.

Society Center

Cool Comfortable

Coronado...

Society Summer Crowds there now.

Los Angeles Agency,

200 S. Spring Street,

H. F. NORCROSS, Agent.

Life is a dream at Coronado.

The Keynotes Series.

Each volume with a title page and cover-design by Aubrey Beardsley. Price.....$1.00

Keynotes, by George Egerton.
The Woman Who Did, by Grant Allen.
Grey Roses, by Henry Harland.
Poor Folks, by Fedor Dostoievsky.
The Mountain Lovers, by Floma Macleod
At The First Corner, by H. B. Marriott Watson.
Yellow and White, by W. Carlton Dawe.
Discords, by George Egerton.
The Dancing Faun, by Florence Farr.

FOR SALE BY

C. C. PARKER,

No. 346 S. Broadway, near Public Library

French Books

Just received from Paris a large importation of La Collection des

Auteurs Celebres.

Marpon et Flammarion, editeurs.

Price 25c.

For Sale by—

STOLL & THAYER CO.,

Bryson Block, 139 S. Spring St.

New books received daily.

THE BEST

Make of Muslin Underwear

At Lower Prices than the materials could be purcased for.

I. Magnin & Co.

237 S. Spring St.

All goods retailed at wholesale prices

ORGANIZED EFFORT.

Chamber of Commerce Will Promote Foreign Trade.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon Director Koepfli, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported that a circular had been prepared relative to trade between this section and Mexico and would be sent out to all who were directly interested.

The secretary was directed to write to Joaquin Redo, the owner of the Redo Mexican Steamship Line, and ascertain what arrangements would be necessary to extend the line to San Diego and Los Angeles.

Director Forman reported in behalf of the committee which accompanied the Japanese visitors to San Diego that a special committee had been appointed to consist of three members of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and three members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to prepare statistics showing the amount produced in Southern California of articles which would be exported to Japan, and that Directors Forman, Klokke and Newberry had been appointed as the Los Angeles members of the committee. It was decided that the first step necessary was to ascertain what business could be obtained in those sections, and to that end it was decided to send some representative of the chamber to Japan and China. This committee was authorized to look into the matter and ascertain whether the merchants and others directly interested would assist in securing the necessary information.

H. D. Colson was elected a member.

The Chamber of Commerce received yesterday from J. E. Hartell of Santa Barbara a cluster of Mediterranean Sweets grown on a four-year-old tree. Alfred Lemon of Fruitlands sent some egg-plants. The California Portland Cement Company contributed samples of cement made by them. H. T. Flint of Ventura sent seven different varieties of barley in the sheaf and samples of canary seed and wild oats. The Pomona Board of Trade sent in some fine apricots, put up by Loud & Gerling. An interesting contribution was a quantity of fine sawdust made by ants boring into a redwood bridge in Cahuenga Valley. Carl E. Arfwedson of Whittier gave some large onions grown on irrigated land.

Superfluous Hair and Moles Removed

By electrolysis, face massage, tan and freckles removed; bleaching by our original method without removing cuticle; hairdressing, shampooing, manicuring. Complete stock of hair goods and French toilet articles. Dandruff and falling hair cured. Imperial Hair Bazaar, 224-226 W. Second street. Tel. 1153.

Paint Two Boards.

One with Harrison's Paint, the other with one that your dealer says is just as good. Lay them away for a month or six weeks and then compare them. That will explain the difference between paint and adulteration.

P. H. MATHEWS,

238-240 South Main St.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE,

Telephone 904.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Household Linens, Etc.

We cordially invite a careful examination of the goods below quoted, asking prospective buyers to compare values with any in the city. These prices cannot be duplicated on same qualities.

20-inch Grass Linen, per yard	10c
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, per yard	5c
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, each	35c
22x40 White Turkish Towels, each	20c
18x30 Hemstitched Huck, each	20c
All-Linen Crash, per yard	7c
18x36 Unbleached Turkish Towels, per dozen	$1.00
Eleven-quarter Marseilles Pattern Quilts, per dozen	90c
Three-quarter Damask Napkins, per dozen	$1.75

NOTICE—Standard Designer's Patterns and Fashion Sheets for September, now on sale, (second floor.)

On Friday we will sell Zephyrs, split, single and double, all colors, at two laps for.....5c

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

BETTER COFFEE

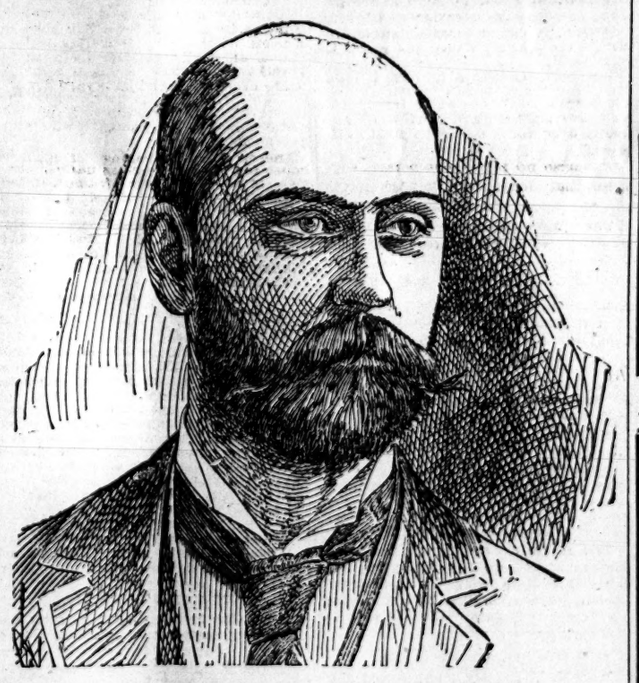
Than You Have Been Getting

Can be Had of

H. JEVNE.

Fresh Roasted Every Day.

208-210 South Spring St.



DR. TALCOTT & CO., These well known and reliable Specialists treat Every Form of Weakness and

Diseases of Men Only.

We neither waste our own or patients' time on cases that we know we cannot cure because

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until We Cure You.

You can therefore get an honest opinion of your case, by calling at our office, without any charge whatever. We mean this statement emphatically and it is for everybody. We are Specialists for unnatural discharges, secret blood diseases and weaknesses of men and nothing else.

Enlarged and Relaxed Veins Cured in One Week.

Our Little Book sent securely sealed free. It contains rules for diet, exercise and sleep for weak men.

Cor. Third and Main Sts., over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Private side entrance on Third Street.

ELECTRICITY

ANOTHER WEEK

Men's Department Separate.

FREE TREATMENT

Woman Parlors. Lady Physician...

To Prove the merits of our

NEW METHOD OF ELECTRO MEDICATION Nature's Remedy.

New York Specialists, Cor. Main and Second Sts., Los Angeles

BANNING CO., 222 SOUTH SPRING STREET LOS ANGELES.

Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lump Coal, $10 per ton, delivered.

Cement and Catalina Island Serpentine and Soapstone

Agents for SANTA CATALINA ISLAND; also for W. T. Co.'s Ocean Excursion Steamers, Tugs) Yachts and Pleasure Launches. TELEPHONE 33.

Coronado Natural Mineral Water,

PUREST ON EARTH.

Office at 204 South Spring Street. Telephone 1204.

W. L. WHEDON, Agent.

FOR Poland Rock Water Address Bartholomew & Co., 200 S. Broadway Tel. 920

Tents, Awnings, Flags and Hammocks. Tents for Rent

J. H. MASTERS, Manufacturer. Telephone Main 1513. 213 Commercial St.

J. T. SHEWARD, 113-115 North Spring St.

We feel like saying again that the September Delineator is the finest Fashion Magazine ever issued by the Butterick Publishing Co. It is so much better in every way than any book yet issued that we feel that every lady should have the September number, even if she does not want the balance of the year. 15c a single copy or $1 a year. Fashion Sheets for September free to all applicants. The September patterns are on sale and are quite a change from the preceding months. Look them over; you know how reliable the Butterick patterns are.

We will place on sale today advance lines of Jersey Ribbed Underwear.

We have one line that are worth 50c that will be placed on our counters for 35c or 3 for $1.

We have another line that are worth 75c that will be placed on our counters today at 50c.

We have a line of Hosiery in an extra quality that are worth 35c a pair. We bought them to sell for 35c, but as a special inducement we will sell the lot for 25c. They are new today.

This week is showing a healthy increase over last week. Just as soon as merchants commence to take off the scare advertisements off their windows and get down to legitimate newspaper advertising then business will begin to improve. Alarming advertising advertises a weakness that looks bad for a town and can possible do no good for the business.

If you are still in need of Shirt Waists we have a few left that are being sold for less than cost—to close the season. Two prices. 35c and 75c for goods worth from 50c to $1.75.

Newberry's.

FOR CANNING. FOR CANNING.

SATSUMA PLUMS

Now on sale, a large lot of Japan Plums, known as the Satsuma. A delicious red-meated plum for Jam, Jelly or Preseves. Call and see them. Special price 2½c pound. Call early.

216-218 South Spring St.

- - CRISP AT THE BEACH - -

Because BISHOP'S PRINCESS SODAS are Packed in Parchment.

Sold Everywhere in 1, 2, 2½ and 3 lb cartons.

Not Theory

"I am not speaking from theory when I refer to the effects of the Keeley Treatment. I speak from an ample experience---from the closest observation. Statements about the treatment being deleterious to health are bosh. It is just exactly the contrary.

(Signed) "JAMES W. FORSYTH,
"Brig. Gen. U. S. Army,
"Commanding Department of Calif."

The Keeley Treatment is the cure that cures.

James W. Forsyth knows that---so do thousands of other men.

The Keeley Institute,
Corner N. Main and Commercial Sts.,
Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Special Price ...ON CHAIRS... This Week.

BARKER BROS., Stimson Block.

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

MUST HURRY UP.

Main-street Contractors are Given a Strong Hint.

Neighbors Protest Against an Electric-light Plant.

The Alameda-street Fence Scandal is Before a Jury—Eloquent Arguments in the Yndart-Coronel Case—The Mings Murder Trial.

At the City Hall yesterday the Council discussed the Main-street paving matter and gave the contractor until Monday to demonstrate the sincerity of his past promises, regarding the paving of the street. The Fire Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting. The meeting of the Board of Health was postponed until this afternoon.

At the Courthouse yesterday arguments were begun in the Yndart-Coronel trust contest. George D. Mings's murder trial drew to a close in Judge Smith's department last night and was finally submitted to the jury. The Alameda-street fence is being investigated before Judge York and a jury. Bicyclist Boettscher lost his case before Justice Young.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

COUNCIL DISCUSSED THE MAIN-STREET PAVING JOB.

Contractor Long Given Until Monday to Begin Work on Main Street. Routine Work of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The Main street paving contractor and the people who are backing him have been given four days, by the City Council, in which to begin work in earnest on Main street.

Yesterday the Council met in special session to consider the matter, and the opinion was prevalent that the many delays, and the vexatious postponements which the contractors have inflicted on the property-owners and the Council, would find punishment in the annulling of the paving contract, which action the City Attorney had advised should be taken. The City Attorney's report to the Council in the matter was printed in The Times of Tuesday last, and contained a flat-footed recommendation that the contract be canceled at once. The Councilmen on Monday gave the contractor until (Wednesday) yesterday morning to show that he meant business, by beginning work on the street and the meeting yesterday morning was expected to result in some decisive action being taken, which would effect a settlement of the vexed question. The Council, after a lengthy, and, at times, torrid discussion of the matter, gave Contractor Long until Monday next to save his official neck.

R. J. Widney informed the Council that the sub-contractors were altogether responsible for the delay. He and his associates were anxious to push the work but these negligent sub-contractors with their dilatory ways, had made it impossible for the work to be carried on.

The members of the Council with some bluster told Mr. Widney that he or his associates were responsible for the present condition of affairs. That the Council was not doing business with sub-contractors, and did not propose to. Councilman Munson related an experience he had undergone but a few hours before in riding up and down the street, and taking note of its horrible condition and the shameful negligence of the contractors, who should have, by this time, had the paving of the thoroughfare well under way. He declared that people were moving away from the street because of its condition, and property-owners could not rent their houses.

Councilman Pessell coincided in the remarks made by Munson and introduced a motion that the City Attorney's recommendation be adopted, and the contract declared canceled. Councilman Munson seconded the motion, and the City Attorney, who was present, reinforced these officials by saying that no reason existed why the contract should not be canceled. If this was done, though, suit would no doubt be instituted at once, by the contractors, to have such an action declared illegal, and the situation would be thus made even more complicated. The contractors were now promising to have things moving by next Monday, and it would perhaps be wise to postpone action in the matter until that time.

Mr. Widney was asked if he and his partners were not waiting for a decision from the Supreme Court, as to the legality of the bond act under which the street improvement is to be made, and he denied that such was the case. A desultory discussion of the matter followed in which everybody took occasion to explain his stand. A vote was finally called for, on the motion to annul the contract and only three ayes were recorded in favor of the motion, these being from Munson, Snyder and Pessell. The motion was declared lost, and the matter went over until next Monday.

MOTIONS.

Motions were made in the Council as follows:

By Councilman Ashman, that the Board of Public Works be instructed to ascertain if rubbish is being deposited in the river bed. Adopted.

By Councilman Pessell, that the City Engineer be directed to present an ordinance giving the property-owners on Tenth street between Main street and the alley between Santee street and Maple avenue permission to grade, gravel and curb Tenth street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

By Councilman Kingery, that the City Water Company be directed to place a fire hydrant at Florida and Moore streets. Adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the Council met to receive the report of the Building Committee on the bids for jail furniture and electric fixtures. The committee recommended the acceptance of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Manufacturing Company's bid to place the electric fixtures in the jail for $980; and the bid of C. F. Weber to furnish the court rooms for $2885.20. The recommendation was adopted, and the bids for metallic cases were ordered returned, with the certified checks, to the bidders.

ASSESSMENTS REDUCED.

The Council sitting as a Board of Equalization made the following reductions of assessments in accordance with petitions received: John G. Smith, lot in Los Angeles Homestead tract, from $600 to $500; Joseph May, lot in Villa tract, $500 to $300; E. Herman, lot in St. Paul's addition, $750 to $600; George Zobelein, personal property northwest corner of Third and Los Angeles, $1750, remitted; C. E. Pickett, furniture in Myers's Block, $50, remitted; August Firbin, lot in Goodwin tract, $250 to $125; Boaz Duncan, west 87 feet of lot 5, block 4, Ord's survey, $15,000 to $13,000, and lot 6 in block 4, $4000 to $3000; J. W. Pfeaster's petition was set for Saturday, and John E. Jackson and E. Hatton will be heard on August 15.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Protest Heard Against an Electric-light Establishment.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday listened to a protest against the granting of a permit to Witmer Bros., who recently asked of the board permission to establish an electric-lighting plant at the old Second-street power-house. The residents in the vicinity were represented by H. A. Pierce, who asked that action in the matter be delayed one week. His request was granted, and the matter was laid over as desired.

Action was also postponed on the Chief's recommendation that the City Council be asked to advertise for proposals to lease an engine-house to the city, in the vicinity of Ninth and Main streets.

Applications from the Buffalo Brewing Company for permission to operate a boiler and engine, and from K. Cohn & Co., to operate an engine on Alameda street at Naud's Junction, were referred to the Chief.

The Los Angeles Coffin Company was granted permission to erect a wood-working plant, with a boiler and engine, in East Los Angeles, and Hawley, King & Co. were given a permit to use forges at Fifth and Broadway.

Commissioners Grider and Botts were appointed a committee to secure proposals to supply the department with 400 tons of hay, and the board adjourned.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

Apparently it Increases the Amount of Delinquent Taxes.

By the figures which the City Tax Collector gives out, it is made apparent that the new tax law by which speculation in delinquent taxes was to have been done away with, is responsible for a notable increase in the amount of delinquent taxes.

There will be issued by the Tax Collector this year 2882 certificates of sale to the city, as against 1051 last year. Under the old law taxes were sold to private persons and 50 per cent. penalty was usually collected on redemption. The new law, which was adopted with a view to stopping this thing, provides for a 10 per cent. penalty with costs for the first six months, 20 per cent. the second six months, 40 per cent. the third six months, and 60, 80 and 100 per cent. to the end of five years, at which time the property is sold to the city. Property-owners are apparently rendered careless by these generous provisions and the result is found in the increase of delinquent taxes.

Board of Health Meeting Adjourned.

The meeting of the Board of Health scheduled to take place at 1 o'clock yesterday, was postponed until the same time today.

Building Permits.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows:

Mrs. Amelia Dubois, a dwelling on Girard street near Georgia Bell street, to cost $1000.

M. E. Helmstadter, a dwelling on Adams street near Central avenue, to cost $2500.

Mary E. Maloney, a dwelling on Scheffelin street near Naud street, to cost $500.

Anna E. Brown, a dwelling on Twenty-ninth street near Hoover street, to cost $3000.

Warner E. Lewis, a dwelling on Twentieth street between Grand avenue and Figueroa street to cost $750.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

THE ALAMEDA FENCE IS NOW BEFORE A JURY.

Blanche Laborde Doesn't Understand English and is Deaf—Frank Oakley's Lips Worked—Cross-complaint Stands—Some Sensations are Promised.

The Alameda-street fence appeared before a jury in Judge York's court yesterday afternoon. The cause was not called till 2 o'clock p.m., and about two hours' time was consumed in selecting a jury.

Chief of Police Glass, members of the City Council and a few policemen were present.

The first witness called was Frank H. Shafer, owner of the property and plaintiff in this action. He seeks to recover $275, alleged to be due for rent, and judicial annulment of the lease. His testimony was brief, relating only to the ownership of the property and his fruitless efforts to collect the rent, accumulated since the first of the year.

Blanche Laborde, the defendant and cross-complainant, was now called to the witness box. She is a French woman, and claimed to be both deaf and unable to comprehend the English language. Her counsel said that she could understand what was said by a person she was accustomed to hold conversation with by watching the movements of her interrogator's lips. It was suggested that her son act as interpreter, but objections were interposed, and Frank Oakley was sworn in as interpreter. He had some trouble in getting the woman accustomed to his lip gymnastics, but finally succeeded in establishing communication. The Laborde woman's testimony was commonplace, but may become sensational before the cause is concluded. Frank Oakley may practice up and astonish the natives as a deaf French interpreter. Today's proceedings may teem with the vernacular of the half-world.

In stating their case the woman's attorneys said they expected to prove that, when the fence was erected, under the Bauer's lease, a policeman was stationed at each door leading to the Laborde premises.

A motion was made to dismiss the cross-complaint, but Judge York refused to grant it. The question was discussed at some length before being ruled upon.

Joe Wyot gave a little testimony before the hour of adjournment, but the sensational conspiracy stage in the proceedings was not reached.

The cause will be resumed before Judge York and the jury this morning.

MINGS'S JURY IS OUT.

The Cause Was Finally Submitted Last Night.

George D. Mings's fate is now in the hands of the jury, the cause having been finally submitted at 5 o'clock last night.

No new witnesses were called yesterday morning, the Sheriff having been unable to find Lester Osborne and Mr. Prouty not being present.

The cause of the people was opened by Ben Goodrich, Esq., and closed by Deputy District Attorney McComas. These gentlemen made as strong a showing for the people as possible under the evidence.

Le Compte Davis, Esq., addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant, and made conspicuous every contradiction of witnesses. He was followed by J. R. Rush, Esq., in one of his most impassioned appeals; he declared that the defendant was innocent, and the evidence so contradictory that a just and humane juror could not doom the defendant to punishment for a crime he had never committed and place the brand of Cain upon his brow.

The jury retired at a little after 5 o'clock in the evening.

At 9:45 p.m. the jury was locked up for the night.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Gage Talk to the Court.

Arguments will be closed in the Yndart-Coronel land contest this afternoon.

Early yesterday morning the cause was called in Judge Shaw's department. The plaintiff rested and the defendant introduced character evidence to throw discredit upon Manuel F. Coronel's testimony. E. W. Noyes, A. J. King, Joseph Wolfskill and Joseph Mullully testified upon this point, and gave Coronel an unenviable reputation.

A. W. Seaver was present, but was not called as an expert in the case.

The evidence now being closed Jefferson Chandler, Esq., addressed the court in behalf of the plaintiff, and spoke forcefully for nearly two hours. He claimed that the original trust instrument was authentic, and even if it were proven that Manuel F. Coronel's testimony and acts were contradictory and suspicious, no discredit would attach to the plaintiff in this action, Francisco Yndart. Mr. Chandler urged that the testimony and character of both Yndart and Mrs. Garfias stood unimpeached and unassailed in law and before the court.

Upon the convening of court in the afternoon, Henry T. Gage, Esq., opened for the defense, and spoke eloquently until the hour of adjournment. He reviewed the cause step by step, taking up the several instruments and agreements in their regular order. Mr. Gage characterized the proceedings as being based upon forged documents, originated by the resourceful Manuel Coronel. An agreement between Mrs. Yndart and A. F. Coronel, dating back to a period long prior to her death, was read, wherein it was shown that the amount of property held by Yndart's father and placed in Coronel's charge, was about $1800, and was to be paid to him when he arrived at his majority. Emphasis was placed upon the fact that no reference was made in this instrument even suggesting that Francisco Yndart was of unsound mind, or likely to be unduly influenced.

The cause will be finally submitted this evening. Judge Shaw will not take up the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Senator White will conclude the argument for the defense, and will be followed by Mr. Chandler for the plaintiff. Both are able lawyers and eloquent speakers, and the courtroom will probably be crowded to witness the forensic battle.

WANT THEIR MONEY.

Creditors Seek to Recover on Judgments Against Reed.

Heywood Bros. & Co., the A. R. Maines Manufacturing Company, D. N. and E. Walter & Co. and Hulse, Bradford & Co. have filed suit against J. A. Turner, W. T. Reed, Olie Reed and Elizabeth Reed, wife of defendant, W. T. Reed, to have a conveyance of property set aside and for its recovery, or in case possession cannot be given, then for its valuation in the sum of $4700.

Reed is a furniture dealer of Santa Ana, and the plaintiffs seek to recover on judgments. Fraudulent transfer of property by Reed to his wife and others is alleged.

NOT IN THE RACES.

Boettscher Loses His Prizes Before Justice Young.

There was an interesting legal session in Justice Young's court-room yesterday afternoon. The attorneys, "scorchers" and spectators filled the room and took active or sentimental interest in the proceedings. The action was to recover in the bicycle races from the human races. The race was run last Fourth of July, but R. H. Boettscher was not satisfied with the result and brought suit against H. C. F. Smith, D. C. McGarvin, E. W. Kinsey, J. Phil Percival, H. M. Lee, J. T. Cook, Hugh Glassell, J. A. Kelly and C. W. J. Off to recover prizes valued at $160.

After an elaborate hearing of the case, Justice Young gave judgment to the defendants.

At the County Jail.

The following named persons were booked at the County Jail yesterday: Thomas James, charged with receiving stolen goods; Ah Sam and Ah Wing, under sentence to twenty days each for disturbing the peace.

Mrs. Beauzy Divorced.

Mrs. M. L. Beauzy was granted a divorce from E. A. Beauzy in Judge Smith's court last evening on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide. The defendant was represented to be a drinking man and is said to be engaged in mining in Arizona.

Lien Foreclosure.

A. Parker has filed an action against James W. Evans and others to recover $59.35 and $100 attorney's fees and for foreclosure of a lien upon lot 38, block C, W. J. Fisher's subdivision of the Kohler & Frohling tract.

Sherwood Divorced.

Eunice J. Sherman has filed an action against Scott R. Sherwood for divorce.

Trustees are Discharged.

An entry was entered in Judge Shaw's court yesterday in the Kofoed vs. Gordon and Kofoed vs. Crosby, settling the acts of defendants as trustees, and ordering judgment entered accordingly.

Foreclosure Proceedings.

Aaron M. Ozmun has filed an action against F. M. and Julia L. Bennett to recover $2066.23, attorney's fees and costs and for foreclosure of a mortgage upon part of lot 7, Hoover tract, city of Los Angeles.

Report of Assignee.

In the insolvency of A. Brookman, the final report of the assignee was presented and settled and allowed in Judge York's court yesterday.

Judgment for Defendant.

Judgment for defendant was returned by the jury in Judge York's court yesterday, in the action of J. Murray against O. C. Carle for rent and restitution of premises.

Moore Appointed Assignee.

Edgar Moore was appointed assignee by Judge Shaw yesterday in the insolvency of William Stevenson of Lamanda Park.

Hoffman Gets Judgment.

Judge York ordered judgment for plaintiff yesterday, in the suit of Eunice L. Hoffman against Amy C. Brown and others for $442.27. Attorney's fees in the sum of $50 was also allowed.

Foreclosure Proceedings.

The Security Savings Bank brought suit against Henry Behnsen and others to recover $1027.47, costs and attorney's fees in the sum of $100 and for foreclosure of a mortgage upon country property.

Decree of Divorce.

Soledad Caravajalis was granted a divorce from Augustin Caravajalis in Judge Clark's court yesterday, on the grounds of cruelty.

Boyle Secures Judgment.

In the action of Boyle against Swallow, Judge Shaw entered a decree of foreclosure yesterday. The suit was brought to recover $200.

Quijada Pleads not Guilty.

Francisco Quijada, charged with the murder of Ochoa near Pasadena a few weeks ago, entered a plea of not guilty in Judge Smith's court yesterday, and the case was set for trial October 26.

Kelley Pleads Guilty.

John Kelley, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, entered a plea of guilty in Judge Smith's court yesterday and was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the County Jail.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

The wedding of Miss Margaret E. Beck to L. Otis Shaw, took place yesterday, at high noon, at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Beck, on South Hill street. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, in the presence of only the most intimate friends. Miss Beck, who is an exceedingly pretty girl, looked very charming in her simple gown of white organdie, with garniture of valenciennes lace and insertion, and stock and belt of white satin. The bride's sister, Mrs. E. B. McCarthy, played the wedding march. The ceremony was followed by a dainty breakfast. The rooms, from which daylight was excluded, were prettily decorated with a profusion of flowers, pepper sprays and palms, the baywindow in the front parlor, where the bride and groom stood, massed about with curving date palms, and white roses. Sweet peas and ferns were used with artistic effect about the table in the dining-room. The bride received quantities of handsome gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw will spend a week or two at Coronado, after which they will reside at No. 802 South Hill street, where they will be at home the second and fourth Tuesdays after September 1. Those present were:

Mesdames—
E. B. McCarthy, E. D. Farker,
E. A. Forrester, A. P Graves,
A. W. Forrester, Dwight,
Will Jackson of Hollywood, Cousins,
Charles Amidon, Perley,
J. P. McCarthy and John McCarthy of San Francisco.
Misses—
McCarthy, Ellis,
Klages, Perley,
Roberts, Polly Perley,
Florence Crow, Dr. Dwight,
Messrs.—
E. B. McCarthy, W. Klages,
J. P. McCarthy, Harry Klages,
John McCarthy, E. D. Parker,
E. A. Forrester, Marcus Hearn of Colton,
A. W. Forrester, Fred Burlow,
Will Jackson, R. P. Cowles,
Charles Amidon, Thompson,
Bradley Corey, Cousins,
Paul Morrell,

AN INFORMAL EVENING.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Whitman entertained a few friends informally last evening at their apartments in the Broadway Hotel. Those present were:

Mesdames—
Will D. Chapin of Pasadena, Mathuss,
W. H. Ballard of Pasadena, George Pratt,
Messrs.— Frank Flint,
W. D. Chapin, Mathuss,
George Pratt, E. G. Ryker of Chicago,
Frank Flint, W. H. Ballard.
Angus Shannon of Chicago,

A CHURCH BENEFIT.

A pleasant entertainment was given last evening at Penn Villa, Boyle Heights, for the benefit of Ascension Church. The affair was given under the direction of Miss Wood and Miss Mathews, members of the choir, assisted by the Woman's Guild. The parlors were prettily decorated with palms and flowers. The programme included selections by Stamm's Orchestra, piano solos by the Misses Anna Whitaker and Helen Brookman, recitations by Miss Mabel Tanner, the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe and Bertram Grasspy, vocal solos by Messrs. Brookman and J. A. Bradwood, a vocal duet by the Misses Mattie and Grace Adams and a piano duet by the Misses Wood and Ackerman.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Charles de Szigethy, who has been the recipient of much social attention during her stay of several months in this city, left Tuesday for her home in New York.

Mrs. C. C. Bonnell of Key West street returned yesterday from Long Beach, where she has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Burleigh of Los Angeles.

Mrs. L. J. Christopher and Miss Roos are at Elsinore for two weeks.

Mrs. J. E. Murray has left for Coronado.

Mrs. Lucien Shaw will leave today for San Francisco, where she will remain for some time. She accompanies her son Hartley, who will resume his studies at the Hastings Law School.

Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Cowan and family have returned from their summer outing at Long Beach.

Miss Jennie Bounsefel has returned to her home after a sojourn of two weeks in the mountains.

Miss Pearl Gleason returned yesterday from Catalina where she has been enjoying a few days' outing.

SAN DIEGO YACHTMEN.

Young Men Want the "Liberal" Monarchy Sustained.

A party of San Diego young men sailed to Catalina Island Tuesday in their yacht and were refused a landing unless they would put up the regular fare to the Wilmington Transportation Company. The yachtsmen wanted sport and would not permit a little thing like that to mar their outing, so they paid the amount demanded. The Bannings were determined to not be outdone, and after permitting them to land, escorted them to the hotel, gave them a substantial supper, tickets to the ball, beds over night and a farewell breakfast.

The young men of San Diego appreciate kindness of this character, and would fight to help the Bannings sustain a "liberal" monarchy on the island.

Under Sheriff Clements returned from the island yesterday and reports the above facts as coming under his personal observation.

FORESTERS' PICNIC AT REDONDO, SATURDAY.

Special sports of all kinds. Dancing all day and in the evening. Take Santa Fé trains at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7 p.m.; last train returns at 10 p.m. Round trip, 40 cents. Get tickets from member or at Max Roth's, corner First and Main street.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby desire to express our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the numerous sympathetic friends in the hour of sorrow and bereavement of Mrs. Filbert's mother, aged 86 years. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Filbert.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; main-spring, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

NORWALK Ostrich Farm, nearly 300 birds.

A Wonderful Medicine

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; strengthening the muscular system, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Annual Sales more than 6,000,000 Boxes

25c. at Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agents. B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York, post paid, upon receipt of price. Book free upon application.

JAMES HELD FOR TRIAL.

Examination of Max Meyers Continued—Other Cases.

Thomas James was held to the Superior Court for trial on a charge of receiving stolen property, in bonds of $1500, by Justice Morrison yesterday. James was arrested some days ago on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of the Chicago Clothing Company's store, on North Spring street. A quantity of the clothing stolen from the firm was found in his room by the detectives.

The preliminary examination of Max Meyers, on a charge of arson, was to have been held yesterday forenoon before Justice Morrison, but the matter was continued until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Meyers is the second-hand clothes dealer, whose place on First street was destroyed by fire, together with two other buildings, one a Chinese laundry, in which a Chinaman lost his life. Meyers is accused of having set fire to his place, and the police claim to have four witnesses to the alleged crime.

Tom Williamson, the colored man who was arrested last Sunday by Officer Halcomb on a charge of violating the Sunday-closing law by selling whisky in the Cabinet saloon, at the corner of Fifth and Spring streets, was fined $20 by Justice Owens yesterday.

Charles Bond and Tom Riordan, who were arrested Tuesday night by Deputy Constable Brakeschuler, were found guilty of disturbing the peace by Justice Owens yesterday. Bond was fined $10 and Riordan given sixty days in Jail.

Ah Charlie was fined $10 for selling lottery tickets by Justice Owens yesterday.

N. P. Callender and wife were before Justice Owens yesterday on a charge of keeping a vicious dog. They were dismissed upon payment of $5 costs.

The examination of A. Lambert, charged with violating the lodging-house ordinance, was set for this afternoon.

William Appel was found guilty of indecent exposure, and was fined $50 by Justice Owens.

The case of D. A. Warner, charged with violating the fire ordinance, was continued, to be reset by Justice Owens.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

Meeting of the Engineers' and Architects' Association.

The Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California held a meeting last evening, the first in its new quarters, room No. 243 in the Wilcox building. The association has a membership of nearly one hundred and includes many of the representative engineers and architects of this section.

The meeting was called to order by H. Hawgood, who accompanied the commission which went to Washington in the interest of the San Pedro harbor. F. Van Vlack acted as secretary. An interesting paper was read by A. B. Benton on the inter-relation of architecture and engineering, especially in larger buildings constructed of late years. He dwelt at some length upon the disfigurement of streets and buildings by electric wires, trolley systems, etc.

The new rooms of the association will be used as the social headquarters of the members and their friends. The reading-room will be equipped with a good library and F. H. Olmstead, the permanent secretary, will devote his time to the business of the association.

THE ABBOTSFORD INN.

It Will not Close Entirely—Management Changes.

The Abbotsford Inn will not be closed during the summer season, though it was thought Tuesday evening that it would be. The house will remain under the same management, except that F. A. Shepard will retire, leaving C. B. Jacobs and J. Phillip Erie in sole command.

Mr. Jacobs explains that the change in the house was simply a business necessity, it being found to be unprofitable to run the Inn as it was being conducted, on the low summer rates in force. The guests were notified that the rates would go up, and the people, all but about half a dozen, found other lodgings.

Mr. Jacobs also says that satisfactory arrangements have been made with all creditors, and the help was all paid off yesterday. A new force of servants was engaged, and the house is still open, with seven or eight boarders. The house will run in a limited way until November, and then open to full capacity for the winter.

Ninth Ward Republicans.

The McKinley Club of Boyle Heights will hold its weekly meeting this evening in the Masonic Banquet Hall on First and Chicago streets, in the Hendricks building. Good speeches have been arranged for, and a rousing time is anticipated.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO ST. PAUL, MINN. August 25 and 26, the Santa Fé will sell round-trip tickets at $67.90. Particulars at Ticket Office, No. 200 South Spring street.

ELEGANT rooms, daily, weekly, monthly; cheap. Hoffman House, North Main street.

Our Midsummer Closing-Out Sale

A Satisfactory Sale.

Was ever a fact more boiled down or squeezed into a dozen letters of the English alphabet? Satisfactory!! That word describes it in every detail---every department throughout the house---a most satisfactory evidence of the saving qualities of this greatest of all sales.

Big Drives Today.

Fine All-wool Cashmeres, Albatross, Henriettas and Serges, in all the evening shades—cream, white, corn, red, pinks, blues, lilacs, greens, etc., that were marked 35c, 50c, and 75c yard, are offered for today to close out, per yard, only..... 20c

A manufacturers' sample line of Art Novelties, including fine hand-embroidered Scarfs, Sofa Pillows, Mats, Hand Bags, Shoe Holders, Laundry Bags, etc., bought CHEAP will be sold at 50c on the dollar.

Chenille Table Covers. An assortment of colors and sizes that have been selling up to $3, to be closed out with above lot.

Silks, Persian, Dresden, Taffetas, etc. There are a few skirt and waist lengths left of those beautiful 85c and $1 lines to be closed out at only..... 49c

Table Linen, 56 inches wide, unbleached, extra fine quality, very pretty designs, regular price 35c; selling at..... 22½c

Ask for our 45c line of Table Damask; they have captured the town (in fact our linen department is town talk;) these are extra wide, good linen and value at 60c; sale price is..... 45c

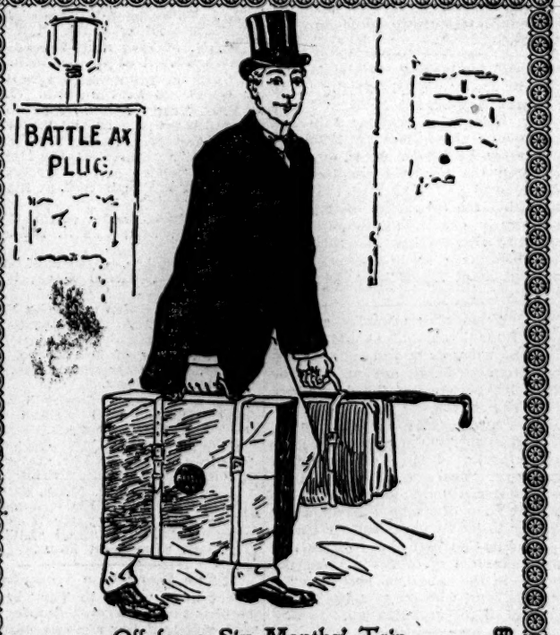
Ladies' Hose. A big bargain; extra fine gauge, non-crocking, high spliced heel, double soles; the 40c kind; selling at..... 22½c

Ask to see our celebrated Cycle Corset, only $1.

Hale's 107-109 N. Spring

Our Gold Rings, warranted to wear 3 years, only 25c.

See our Sunday's ad.—'Twill be a surprise.



Off for a Six Months' Trip.

Battle Ax PLUG

No matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." For 10 cents you get almost twice as much as of other high grade goods.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte (Montana), San Francisco and Los Angeles at

123 South Main Street.

In all private diseases of Men

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured.

CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months.

GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 9 to 11.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

A LIVELY DAY.

Disputatious Delegates at the Afro-American Congress.

The Woman Delegates as Angels of Peace.

The Convention Demands Recognition and Equal Rights—Declared that Colored Men are Kept Down by Trade Unions—Addresses.

President T. B. Morton of the Afro-American Congress had a serious time yesterday in preserving even a semblance of order in the convention, for disputing was the order of the day, and forty or fifty delegates usually insisted on disputing at the same time, and at the full power of unusually well-developed lungs. The president sustained his difficult position with admirable dignity and patience throughout, and made just and fair rulings, which showed no mean knowledge of parliamentary procedure.

Rev. C. H. Anderson opened the morning session with an earnest prayer for the success of the convention, and for the speedy righting of the wrong done to the race in times past, and the public recognition of the full political rights of the colored people.

It was suggested by the president that a Committee on Rules be appointed before hearing the report of the Committee on Credentials, but this was overruled, and the report on credentials was read by the chairman of the committee, Rev. J. H. Kelley of Pasadena, a prominent member of the Douglass Afro-American League. The report recommended that all the regular delegates present at the convention should be seated, but that no proxies should be admitted. The committee was in favor of admitting both the contending leagues of Pasadena, and also advocated the admission of the women delegates to all rights and privileges of the convention. It was recommended that each delegate should be assessed $1 to meet the expenses of the convention.

There was a split in the committee, and a minority report was presented by A. D. Jones, as chairman of the opposition. This report urged the denial of seats to the delegates of the Pasadena Douglass League, and advocated the admission of proxies.

It appears that the Douglass Afro-American League of Pasadena is simply an offshoot from the original Afro-American League, some of the members claiming more advanced ideas, having separated themselves from the original local league, while still claiming membership in the State and National Afro-American League. Feeling has run high between the rival Pasadena factions, and the question of the right of the Douglass League to representation in the convention has provoked many and hot discussions, threatening at times a hopeless division in the convention.

With regard to the admission of proxies, there seems to be the traditional Ethiopian in the woodpile at the bottom of the dispute. There are over four hundred delegates on the roll, but only 240 are actually present at the congress. Many of these carry four or five proxies for the election of officers. The present president, T. B. Morton of San Francisco, is a candidate for re-election, his opponent being A. A. Collins of Alameda. The roll of delegates shows 61 from Alameda and 57 from San Francisco. Of these only four are actually present from the Alameda division, while San Francisco has sent down ten. By the admission of proxies, Alameda had much to gain, while San Francisco would profit in an equal degree if the power to vote were confined to the delegates present at the convention. The same reasons prevailed to a greater or less extent among the delegates from other places, and the "scraping" over this point was fast and furious.

When the minority report was read, there was a storm of motions, amendments and points of order, and President Morton was driven to the verge of distraction by the necessity of considering about fifteen motions at once, and wore a hole in the wooden table, in his efforts to bring order out of chaos, and to quiet the appalling din that raged about his ears. Finally, the minority report was defeated, and the question of adopting the regular report was argued with truly African vehemence and volubility. The congress split over the matter of adopting this report, some urging its adoption as a whole, and a lively opposition recommending that each section be passed upon separately.

Each section was separately wrangled over in the hour or two that intervened before any action could be taken upon the question before the house. Delegate Layton of Los Angeles urged that the business of the convention concerned the men alone, and complained that the women were voting without having had their right to do so formally recognized, but he was promptly quenched by the president, who asserted that the women had received full and sufficient recognition. Another rose in defense of woman's rights, pathetically urging that it was "unmanly to tackle those weaker sex just because they are our mothers." The president patiently repeated: "They are recognized," and wild applause superseded the disputing.

The financial question then came up, Delegate Jones of Fresno lodging an objection to the assessment upon the ground that not every gentleman present had a dollar. This matter brought up the usual dispute, but it was presently overwhelmed in another verbal cyclone over the minority report, which was resurrected at this juncture by Delegate Collins only to be defeated again. This was not done easily, for the members who were ruled against protested that they were not there to be bulldozed, and those who were given a chance to air their views were obliged to do so amid a storm of requests for points of order.

Another hot contest followed the proposal to adopt the main report by sections instead of as a whole, but it was finally carried, in spite of the nearly equal division of the house. The first section, as adopted, ordered the seating of all the regular delegates, and showed the roll to contain 61 from Alameda, 64 from Los Angeles, 57 from San Francisco, 20 from Stockton, 2 from San José, 1 from Redding, 10 from Bakersfield, 3 from Fresno, 5 from Tulare, 11 from Marysville, 5 from Riverside, 9 from the Douglas League of Pasadena, 6 from the Afro-American League of Pasadena, 3 from Duarte and 3 from Redlands.

A. A. Collins changed his base at the final reading of this section, and advocated its adoption as a whole, thereby admitting the Douglas League to seats. The motion was carried amid wild applause from the representatives of that branch of the organization, and the vexed question was settled at last.

When it came to the question of woman suffrage, in the congress, the motion that the women be allowed seats as delegates, with full rights and privileges, was carried with applause. Mrs. D. R. Jones then rose and dryly remarked that the influence of the gentler sex would be exerted in the direction of promoting peace and propriety in the convention, and President Morton patiently mopped off his perspiring brow as he replied: "The ladies are seated, and I hope to God they will help me to preserve order in this convention."

A violent contest took place over the question of proxies, but it was finally decided that none should be admitted, much to the disgust of the Alameda contingent.

In the midst of the discussion, Mr. Collins called a halt, and formally announced the presence in the hall of Mrs. Naomi Anderson, the well-known colored lecturer, who is now stumping the State in the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. Anderson was received by the convention standing, and was conducted to a place on the platform.

The last section of the report concerned finances, and the dispute as to when that dollar should be paid, raged until long past the noon hour. At last it was decided that the secretary should call the roll at the beginning of the afternoon session, and that each delegate should put up when his name was called.

The morning session closed with the appointment of the following Committee on Rules: J. B. Wilson of Alameda, W. E. Henderson of San Francisco, W. M. Burleson of Duarte, S. B. Carr of the Douglas League of Pasadena, Rev. S. S. Freeman of the Afro-American League of Pasadena, Mrs. W. C. Dent of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Douglas League; Miss S. A. White of the Woman's Club of Pasadena, Mrs. D. R. Jones of the Woman's Club of Los Angeles, Rev. C. W. H. Nelson of Los Angeles, J. M. La Mar of Riverside, C. H. Teller of Redlands, J. C. Price of Bakersfield, E. Jones of Fresno and Rev. D. Sebree of San José.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress Gets Down to Real Business.

The afternoon session opened at 3 p.m., with the report of the Committee on Rules, an order of busines based on the usual parliamentary proceedings. The president then appointed five sergeants-at-arms to aid in preserving order and keeping the delegates separate from the visitors. These were G. G. Brown, Mr. Loving, R. H. Pierce and J. C. Slater of Los Angeles and S. Jones of San Francisco.

The delegates next paid in their dollars to the secretary, a proceeding which consumed much time and brought forth much argument, but it was finally completed, and the address and report of the president were announced as being next in order.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In his address, the president declared that it was a sad commentary upon the institutions of this glorious country; that any class of American citizens should find it necessary to meet in such assemblages as this, for the purpose of protesting against the continual denial of certain constitutional rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to the negro race, but strongly urged that, in justice to themselves and those who would come after them, the story of their wrongs should be fully presented, and perfect equality before the law at the ballot-box, and in the industries and vocations of life, should be manfully battled for by this congress.

The first subject presented for consideration was the important matter of the right of the negro race to earn daily bread, in the general vocations of life, and the speaker made a strong protest against the discrimination made against his race by the prejudice which exists against the black man, in the pursuit of even those industries that are in part protected by his vote. He declared that many obstacles were constantly placed in the way of the negro, when attempting to earn a livelihood, that he might bring up his family in comfort and respectability, educate his children, and prove himself a substantial citizen, capable of aspiring to positions of trust and honor.

With both force and dignity, Mr. Morton protested against his race being treated as pariahs and outcasts without any other cause than their black skins, the color of which was warranted not to rub off, designating this treatment as both unfair and inhuman. The negroes have been patient and hopeful for many long years, and the president of the league claimed that the time to speak out had fully arived. He declared that the attitude of the trades unions, and the refusal of white men and women to work with those of darker hue, was at present an insurmountable obstacle in the path of progress, and named the many departments in public works which are closed to colored men and women.

The loyalty of the race to the government was proudly referred to by the speaker as an open book, every page of which was illuminated with unalloyed faithfulness and courage, as evidenced in the conduct of the colored troops in the late civil war. On this account a fair deal was demanded as a right, and a mutual system of co-operation was strongly recommended as a means of remedying the existing evils. By such combinations business enterprises on a moderate scale might be engaged in, and skill and experience in many industries acquired.

In a dissertation upon the existing hard times, the speaker quoted a clever newspaper skit as to the cause, but advanced no original theory.

Another protest made was against the wholesale lynching of negroes in the South, and the speaker asserted that every law on the statute books forbidding mob violence had been purposely made a dead letter. The speaker called attention to the fact that the Republican party is the only political party that has adopted in its platform of principles any condemnation of the infamous crime of lynching, and concluded with the expression of a belief that the success of that party meant the recognition of the right of all men to be dealt with fairly before the law.

This address was referred to the Committee on the President's Report and Address, Messrs. A. A. Collins of Alameda, B. F. Talbot of Los Angeles and A. D. Benford of San Franisco. To this committee was also referred the report which immediately followed the address.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

President Morton began his report by impressing upon his constituents the necessity of calmly considering the condition of the negro race, not only in California, but throughout the United States, and of delivering plans whereby that condition could be ameliorated. He urged a dispassionate discussion of the important business before the convention and a due respect for the feeling of opponents, in order that the record of this congress might show an intelligent, energetic and progressive endeavor to maintain the institutions of the country and to elevate the race of Afro-Americans.

Mr. Morton referred briefly to the vast amount of work he had been required to perform, and the money he had been compelled to advance from his private funds, regretting only that he had been unable to achieve a greater measure of success.

In the matter of financial contributions, the total amount of money received by the State Executive Council has been $14.50. It was recommended that this congress devise ways and means for creating a fund to assist the executive council in the performance of its duties.

The president stated that, although he had endeavored to obey the command of the last congress, that its proceedings should be published and sold throughout the State and nation, but, owing to delays in compiling the minutes, it had been impossible. He recommended that the proceedings of the first congress be published with those of the second, or present convention.

After regretting the failure of the league to establish commercial enterprises by members of the negro race throughout the State, the president recommended that this congress devise some plan whereby coöperative commercial institutions might be established, maintained and perpetuated.

It was strongly urged that a resolution be adopted by the congress to procure the admission of two members of the Afro-American League to membership in the Republican State Central Committee, and especially in the executive branch.

With reference to the exclusion of members of this organization from the State Capitol and asylums for the insane, the president urged that the league so declare itself as to convince the State officers that, unless the negro race were given a just proportion of the patronage, its support would be withheld from them in their endeavors for reelection.

As a result of the endeavor to establish leagues in every county in the State, it was stated that there is now a branch in nearly every settlement of colored people.

The union of racial organizations throughout the United States was approved, and it was recommended that resolutions be adopted looking toward a national convention of the several racial State organizations already in existence.

Both address and report were adopted by the congress.

EVENING SESSION.

The Delegates Resolve to Keep Good Order.

By the time the congress convened for the evening session, acute repentance seemed to have overtaken the entire body of turbulent delegates, for many speeches were made regretting the boisterous scene of the afternoon, and apologizing for the uproar that had taken place. The wise and moderate rulings of President Morton had evidently produced their effect, and for the first time there seemed to be a disposition to waive the frivolous bickerings that had disgraced the day sessions, and get down to the business of the congress. So strong was the reaction that a motion to disfranchise turbulent members was made, but after some argument it was laid upon the table.

Proceeding with the business of the convention, the president appointed the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of the following-named members: G. Vena, A. Jones, H. H. Miller, W. E. Henderson, J B Carter, D R Jones, G W. Gray, J. B. Wilson.

A Committee on Statistics and Population was then appointed, the members being:

J. J. Neimore,	E. Jones,
C. C. Flint,	J. M. Briggs,
T. W. Tray,	M. L. Scott,
J. C. C. Jackson,	D. S. Stokes,
C. H. Tellis,	Mrs. N.W.Williams.
Dudley Sebree,	Miss F. B.Weiman,
A. D. Benford,	

Still another committee was appointed, to offer condolences upon the death of Harriet Beecher Stowe. The members were: L. C. Young, J. B. Wilson, R. C. H. Anderson, L. W. Hawkins, H. D. Jones and Mrs. T. B. Morton.

Delegate W. E. Henderson then read a preamble and resolution pledging the vote of the Afro-American League to the Republican party, as best calculated to protect the interests of the colored people. The trades unions and labor organizations were severely scored in the resolutions, which will be published at length when they have been passed upon by the Committee on Resolutions.

Another dispute commenced as to the advisability of adhering to the rule agreed upon—that all resolutions should be submitted to the committee without debate. To submit even the most trivial thing without miles of debate was utterly out of the question in this convention, and the argument soon swelled into the usual wrangle, in which the remainder of the evening was worn away. In spite of the efforts of the presiding officer and the sergeants-at-arms to maintain some show of decency and order. All the good resolutions made only an hour before were cast to the winds, and the convention was soon noisy again, disputing over trifles and exchanging personalities, instead of endeavoring to advance the interests of the league.

The meeting finally was adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

THE WISE MEN OF KANSAS

ADOPT A PLATFORM PUTTING CORN AND WHEAT AT A PARITY.

Concluded Their State Was Big Enough and Rich Enough to Have a Policy of Its Own Regardless of Other States.

(Stillwell's Political Fables:) It was near the close of the nineteenth century—everywhere there was great depression. Railroads could not pay dividends, values were shrunken, money was idle, labor unemployed. The well-to-do could not make profits, the poor could not pay their debts, and everybody was gloomy and sad. Each man as he met his neighbor would solemnly say, in the language of the Hon. James Fadden, "What t'ell," and moodily pass on.

Then there arose the wise men of Kansas. They were mighty in their day; with honeyed words they beguiled the people. They painted in colors of night the oppression of labor and the sufferings of poverty. They pictured in hues that paled the morning's rosy glow the delights of luxury and the blessings of wealth.

Frenzied by the intoxicating dream they exclaimed, "Wherefore are we not all rich? Go to now! Let us abolish poverty. Let us legislate ourselves into affluence." And the people heard and were smitten with the delicious madness.

Then the Governor assembled the wise men in special session, and thus addressed them:

"Most noble, brave and mighty yeomen, our people groan. The burden is heavy upon them. Early and late they toil and eat the bread of disappointment and bitterness. Make ye laws for their deliverance.

"We are the greatest State in the Union. We are big enough and rich enough to have a policy of our own, regardless of what other States may do or may not do. Let us be patriotic. A Kansas policy for Kansans is the need of the hour. Wheat is hard to raise, and the yield is light and uncertain; but we are great on corn. The notion that the price must be governed by the law of supply and demand is a superstitition by means of which the rich plunder and oppress honest toil. Make ye, therefore, a law in accordance with which sovereign and august statute corn shall be put upon a par with wheat. They shall be interchangeable bushel for bushel, and the price of corn shall be the same as the price of wheat. Do this and the people of Kansas shall rise up and call you blessed, and all the world except the money-lenders shall hail you as the emancipators of mankind."

The wise men passed the law as the Governor had advised, and all the people of the State rejoiced, for their cribs were full of corn. They could hardly contain themselves till the Governor had signed the bill which raised the price of Kansas corn from 15 cents to 45 cents a bushel. All the people now felt rich. They bought many luxuries and the most of them went in debt. They wondered that they had never before found out that wealth was simply a matter of legislation, and they felt a great pity and contempt for the ignorant and superstitious people of the other States. Then the farmers from the other States began hauling their corn to Kansas. Long lines of wagons came winding along every road. Boats floated it down the rivers, and railroads rushed it in from every section of the country. It seemed as if the country was all corn, and it was all headed for Kansas. The people of Kansas took their medicine; that is, they took the corn and gave up their wheat.

The farmers from the other States thought the Kansas people were queer, but they kept bringing them their corn. Corn came in and wheat went out. And besides all the Kansas people had gone to raising corn because it was more easily produced than wheat, and was to bring just as much in the market as wheat, for the wise men had decreed that it should. It was not long till Kansas had all of its own and nearly all of its neighbors' corn.

When the other States saw this vast accumulation and knew that it must sooner or later come on the market, the price of corn began to decline till it could be purchased anywhere except in Kansas for 10 cents a bushel. In Kansas the price was still 45 cents, which was the price of wheat, but there were no buyers. Neither would any one exchange wheat for their corn. When the autumn came the Kansas people did not have any wheat for seed. Then they sent to the neighboring States and implored the farmers to exchange wheat at a parity with corn. But the farmers said: "We will exchange one bushel of wheat for four and one-half bushels of corn." "Our law," replied the Kansas people, "puts corn and wheat at a parity. They are equal, for our wise men said they should be." And the farmers replied, "Your wise men are asses; let them eat your corn." So the Kansans went back home and all their people were in despair.

The more corn they had the less it was worth, and they had nothing but corn. Day by day the times grew harder.

Then the Governor again assembled the wise men and said to them: "Most consummate, picturesque and glittering goll-darned fools: There is but one bigger fool than yourselves. It is he who now addresses you.

"We thought we could bluff the everlasting law of supply of demand with our statute. We thought we could legislate value into a thing, and make our people rich by a law. We thought we were patriotic. We were idiotic. Let us honestly acknowledge our assininity, repeal our fool law, get back into line with the other States and imagine no more that we are wiser than the whole world. Do this, and may we live long enough to know that the other States have ceased laughing at our folly, and that our own State has ceased cursing us for it."

Then the wise men repealed the law, but it was many years before the people recovered from the effects of the corn craze.

Moral: We are a big nation, but we are not the whole earth.

Another Moral: Legislation can neither make nor unmake values.

Still Another: A fool is a man who thinks all of the rest of the world are fools.

One More: We cannot lift ourselves up by our own bootstraps.

NOTE.—The State of Kansas is used as an example in this fable simply for the reason that it produces quantities of corn. There is no intention to reflect upon the State or people of Kansas in any way.

Mr. Kerckhoff's Attack.

His many friends will be glad to learn that W. G. Kerckhoff's attack of illness at Azusa was not a stroke of paralysis, but was only vertigo, which for a time seemed so serious as to warrant the report that was telephoned to the city Tuesday evening. Mr. Kerckhoff came home yesterday morning and explained to his friends that as he was leaving the water meeting at Azusa he was overcome by a rush of blood to the head and was quite ill. It was thought for some time that he had suffered a stroke of paralysis, but fortunately such was not the fact.

Proficiency.

(Boston Transcript:) Mrs. Creegan. And how is Tommy getting along at school?

Mrs. Shaughnessy. Splendid. The tacher is that fond of him that she kapes him wid her half an hour after the other boys go home nearly every day of the wake.

He Heard Them Too.

(Cincinnati Enquirer:) Mrs. Casey. Harrigan's daughter is turnin 'out for a medium. She do be hearin' voices in the upper air, they tell me.

Casey. I hear thim every day myself. Sometimes they yells "mortar" and sometimes "brick."

Boarding-house Joke.

(Detroit Journal:) Star Boarder. Why is a great singer like an "old salt?"

Cheerful Idiot. Because she makes her money on the high C's.



There are a great many wrong ways of treating disease. It is easy to make mistakes. Doctors make mistakes just the same as anybody else. The doctors who make the fewest mistakes are specialists. They do one thing over and over and over, so that they know all that there is to know about it.

In the 30 years that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been sold, hundreds of thousands of people have taken them, and have been cured by them. There is no longer any possible question of their efficacy. They are the product of experience, tried by time. They are intended to cure constipation. They are good for men, women and children. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, very easy to take, very quick in their action. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two "Pellets" a mild cathartic. A great many people make the mistake of "sandbagging" their digestive organs. They take some strong and violent medicine, which creates worse troubles than it cures. Strong purgatives shock the system unnecessarily, and they do not cure constipation. Constipation is a thing that makes people listless and languid; makes their breath bad; wakes them up with foul taste in their mouths; puts black spots before their eyes; makes them dizzy; causes headache; makes them bilious; produces pimples and blotches—runs into all sorts of serious consequences. All this is cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—cured absolutely, perfectly, permanently.

Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and receive absolutely *gratis*, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and find out how to keep yourself and family healthy; contains 1008 pages, over 300 illustrations and over 680,000 copies have been sold at $1.50 each. The new edition of 500,000 copies is to be given away *absolutely free*. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Diamond Bros.

The new Dry Goods Store, N. E. Cor. Main and Second Sts.

The real smoke is a

Captain Marryat Cigar...

Try one today. They're great.

10c, 3 for 25c, 2 for 25c.

HARBURGER, HOMAN & CO.
MAKERS. NEW YORK.

THE BIG TEA HOUSE 100 S. SPRING SELLS

FRUIT JARS

45c per doz. Pints
55c per doz. Quarts
70c per dozen Half Gallons
35c per dozen Jelly Glasses

Big Cut on Crockery, Chinaware and Glassware.

44 pcs. Tea Set, richly decorated, $3.00
60 pcs. Dinner Set, " " $5.25
Decorated Toilet Set.....$1.65
Crystal Glass Berry & Tea Sets, 35c, 50c
Cups and Saucers. per set, 35c, 40c, 50c
Decorated Cuspidores, each....20c, 30c

Great American Importing Tea Co's
MONEY SAVING STORES
135 NORTH MAIN, 351 SOUTH SPRING } LOS ANGELES
PASADENA.....34 North Fair Oaks ave.
RIVERSIDE.....931 Main st.
SANTA ANA.....211 East Fourth st.
SAN BERNARDINO.....421 Third st.
REDLANDS.....18 East State st.
SANTA BARBARA.....726 State st.
POMONA.....Cor. 2nd and Gordon sts.

Fred Brown's Jamaica Ginger

Fred Brown's Jamaica Ginger stands to-day as it did 75 years ago, the standard preparation of pure Jamaica Ginger—a remedial agent of the highest reliability. So great has been its success that hundreds of imitations are made to-day and foisted upon the public as "Brown's Ginger." These should be strenuously avoided. A simple means of getting the genuine is to ask for FRED Brown's Jamaica Ginger, and see that the red label is on the wrapper with this trademark.

Fred Brown's Ginger

FRED BROWN CO., Philadelphia.

RIPANS TABULES

Miss Marian Byron, No. 25 W. Spring Avenue, St. Louis, says: "For a long time I have suffered from gastric troubles and dyspepsia. After all my meals I experienced a disagreeable, heavy sort of feeling and oftentimes in the morning my tongue would be coated; in fact this would be the case for whole days at a time. I didn't put much faith in patent medicines but had recourse to the whole category of correctives, aperients, laxatives, etc., but the relief I found was only temporary. Indeed, in most cases, after I had taken them any length of time, the early efficacy seemed entirely vitiated. I had so often seen in Ripans advertisements the statement, 'one gives relief,' that at last it so impressed itself upon me that I decided to give them a trial. A trial was entirely convincing and in a short time I was completely well. While I have now no regular use for them I always keep a box on hand, to be used in case of emergency."

One Gives Relief.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists or by mail if the price (50c a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

NICOLL'S Latest Styles just arrived. Suitings and Trousering. Garments made to order from $5.00 to $50.00

NICOLL The Tailor,
134 S. Spring St
IT PAYS TO DEAL AT

LADIES WHO VALUE
A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft & beautiful skin.

"One of the People."

The Life and Speeches OF William McKinley,

Citizen, Soldier, Congressman, Governor, and Presidential Candidate.

This work, of nearly four hundred pages, is by

BYRON ANDREWS,

A competent and graphic writer, and it gives in succinct form a narrative of the life of the Ohio Statesman, beginning with the days of his boyhood, showing how he won his spurs in the Army of his Country, tells of his admission to the bar, his election to Congress and the fierce political contests leading thereto, his record on the Currency Question, an exhaustive review of tariff revision after the war, full information regarding the famous McKinley Bill, and showing how the Ohio patriot became a national leader.

Two Tidal Waves and the Result.
The Proceedings of the St. Louis Convention.
Major McKinley's Acceptance of the Nomination.
His Views on Various Topics.
His Eulogy of Grant,
Tribute to Lincoln,
In Memory of Garfield,
In Eulogy of Logan, and
His Estimation of President Hayes.

Together with a brief Sketch of

GARRET A. HOBART,

Republican Candidate for Vice-President.

This is a book that should be in the hands of every American voter, whatever his politics. It will be sent, postage paid, upon receipt of

20 Cents,

When accompanied by a coupon which may be cut from any issue of The Times. Address

The Times-Mirror Company,
Los Angeles, Cal.

ARIZONA NEWS.

Don't Want to Pay Bonds of Defunct Railroads.

Horses Have Become Worthless and are a Pest.

Two Gypsies, Sentenced to Jail by a Tempe Judge, are Released by the Populace—A Court-room is the Scene of a Lively Circus.

PHOENIX, Aug. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) At the next session of Congress an attempt will be made to repeal that portion of the Arizona Funding Bill validating the issue of bonds of the dead railroads of Pima and Yavapai counties—the Tucson, Globe and Northern road and the Prescott and Arizona Central Road. It is being set forth, and rightly, that Congress cannot in justice refuse to relieve the Territory of this attempt to assume so great a burden, or be forced into the courts to fight the same. The mere repealing of the bill is not all that lies in the way of annulling once again the bonds. Should transactions be made of the bonds in the meanwhile, say by their purchase at a few cents on the dollar, Congress would be blocked from repeal, as it cannot void a transaction already made. The "innocent purchaser" must be protected. Again, not to impute bad motives to Delegate Murphy, as a matter of pride or self-respect, he would hardly undertake the undoing of one of his own measures, whether made in oversight, or as charged by the Democracy, with cover and deeper designs.

"A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION."

The campaign of education is on in Arizona. When it is over Arizona will be won for Bryan & Co., or it won't be the fault of their club here. The Park Theater and the Bryan-Sewall Club have united forces, and will put on "a silver play." Thereby the silver forces will be swelled by the total attendance at the Park Theater for one week only; the theater management will get the support of the Bryan-Sewall Club (at reduced rates;) and the dear, unsuspecting public will get entertainment and an "education" thrown in, all for the moderate sum of two bits. If suggestions are in order, the play might easily be made very realistic here in Arizona. Not alone could the hero (a ruined silver miner, no doubt,) be the real article, ruin and all, but the whole cast could be made up of miners. In view of the educating they were doing mining managements could well spare them and put them on the right shift at the Park Theater, all without expense for players to the management. They should have W. A. Rowe for hero, for he is a genuine miner, and his experience as chairman of the Democratic conventions would stand him in hand to suppress any hisses. Rowe would make an imposing figure in the election scene, buying votes with silver bullion, sixteen bricks to one vote. Sturdy old Jim Finley would loom up well, betting a whole silver mine against $500 in sound money on Bryan's election. The mine scene could be made very realistic by the real miners, and the realism might be furthered by having them touch off a stick of real giant. This play will no doubt put Arizona in the Bryan column. Indeed it would be well for the Bryan-Sewall Club of Phoenix to make the play national in its operation, running it in all the big cities from now to November. It would beat oratory all to pieces. Possibly just to clinch the election, they could get Bryan to repeat his ringmaster act and jokes.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

The wife of Sheriff Scott of Apache county has proven herself as good a custodian for prisoners as her husband. She arrived here without mishap from that remote county and landed her charge safely in the asylum. The patient was a woman. Mrs. Scott began her journey with seventy-five miles of stage trip, impeded distressingly by floods, and requiring two nights without sleep. The trip on the cars, 400 miles more, was equally trying and disagreeable. She came through without a mishap, however.

DRINK AND HEAT.

Michael Gannon, who died suddenly at a lodging-house here, was the latest victim of a combination of heat and whisky. He was a blacksmith by trade, and came here from the Vulture mining camp. For several days he had drank heavily, and to this, combined with the heat, he succumbed. His sister, Mrs. Gleason, lives in Los Angeles, while his family, wife and children, are either in San Francisco or Santa Paula.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEET.

The Republican County Central Committee held a meeting here Saturday afternoon. There was some discussion on the money plank, but no action was authorized in the matter. Most delegates favored the St. Louis platform, though there were variations of opinion on the matter, from a "coinage of American product only" to "16 to 1" unadulterated. The primaries will be held the 12th and the county convention for nominations, the 17th. The outlook for the party is very bright.

TUCSON.

TUCSON, Aug. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) A new phase of the horse question has struck Arizona. Horses have long been at a discount here, range horses being practically of no value. To such an extent has this gone that range horses have been shot, to save taxes for their owners. Certain railroads have refused to pay for such horses killed by the cars. The newest phase is that they are crowding cattle, that are good for something and can be sold for money, to such an extent as to be an important item in the cattle business. They eat the ranges almost as close as sheep, and as they roam the hills by scores of thousands and breed and have no sale, they are a nuisance. Even the poor hope of making beef of them is not held out, the Oregon canneries having been a failure. Probably the shooting of stallions will be resorted to as an alleviation.

Harry Slater, a Tucson boy, while jumping from a moving train at Fairbanks, was almost killed. His bruises were very severe.

Weather Prophet Wetmore's stock has been falling of late. He predicted a dry season, on a theory of eleven-year cycles, and the rain has persisted in falling in a way that is very discouraging to a poor, hard-working weather prophet. And now comes, as though loss of reputation were not enough, threats of a suit for damages from a local rancher, who relied on him and lost a quantity of piping from the floods. In view of his willingness to predict at any time, and the poor appreciation at present manifested, it would serve the Tucson public only right if Mr. Wetmore were to resign and turn over to Sam Hughes.

PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 9.—(Regular Correspondence.) Here is an interesting group of wagers that will give the backers of Bryan a chance to bet as they want. It is as follows: First, that Bryan does not carry his own ward; second, that he does not carry his own city; third, that he does not carry his own county; fourth, that he fails to carry his own Congress District; fifth, that he fails to carry his own State; sixth, that he fails to secure a majority of the electoral college. The other six are that McKinley will do all of these respectively in his ward, city, etc. The entire twelve must be taken in a group.

Clemens, who, after a variegated criminal career here, skipped for parts unknown, via Phoenix, has been heard from. He was found by Deputy Munds at Globe, and will be brought here in due time. Sheriff Ruffner has gone after him.

A local paper is sarcastic about the idea of another paper being started here, independent in politics and a weekly. The Courier man is hopeful for the would-be editor, as grass is good now, and he could be turned out on the range. He says that free coinage of meal tickets, at sixteen tickets for one typo, might also accomplish much, otherwise, he concluded, there is no long-felt want here in Prescott.

The adjutant's clerk at Fort Whipple is the victim of a gunning accident. While hunting near the Point of Rocks he fell, the gun discharging into his arm. Some of the flesh and the point of the elbow were torn away.

A Populist disciple of Bryan harps further in the cross and crown line, furthermore setting his party on a very high plane indeed. He says: "Christ came to the earth to save the people. In fulfillment of his destiny, he suffered in its degradation in the eyes of the multitude, being crucified between two thieves. The simile is suggestive. The Populists were conceived for the same purpose as Christ. If, in the fulfillment of their destiny they meet death with two thieves, the Republican party and the Democratic party of Cleveland, the purpose of their existence has been justified."

The engine for the new Congress railroad is a beauty. It is an oil-burner, and the first ever turned out by the Brooks works. It was set up here a day or two ago, and works satisfactorily. The engineer, Harry Elliott, studied the oil burners of the Southern California road for two weeks.

TEMPE.

TEMPE, Aug. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The citizens of Tempe do not always agree with His Honor, Judge Spofford, Justice of the Peace for this precinct. Saturday they reversed one of his rulings by going in a body, forty strong, to the little jail here, and turning loose two prisoners, gypsy girls, just given fifteen days. The girls were resentful when a half-Mexican girl, the daughter of Deputy Constable Fellows, threw sand and manure into a batch of dough the gypsies were mixing. The language used toward this daughter of the deputy constable was not respectful, nor even polite. A whip was further used by a gypsy girl to hurry the departure of the intruder from camp. Recognizing that the dignity of the law must be maintained toward his deputy constable, His Honor promptly imposed a sentence of fifteen days on one of the two gypsy girls, and set the trial of the other for 2 o'clock that afternoon. But 2 o'clock had come and gone and the trial came not. In a few minutes indignant citizens having little respect for the wrongs of the daughter of the deputy constable, obtained the keys of the jail and turned the girls loose and permitted them to leave at once for Phoenix with their band. Last but not least, the deputy constable has resigned and His Honor will probably be investigated by the powers that be, even higher than he.

J. Frank Meador proposes to wager a part of his ranch, in the valley above here, on the election of Bryan. He has three sections, under an established canal. He will bet the whole or any part of its value, from $5000 to $40,000, that Bryan will be elected. Responsible and disinterested appraisers may be selected to place a value on the land, and Mr. Meador will accept against it American silver dollars, if desired.

Francis B. Austin of Tempe has been granted a patent on an amalgamator. According to this invention currents of electricity are applied to the amalgamating plates to attract and hold fine particles of gold, the apparatus providing an improved arrangement of the plates and mercury receiving pan.

Pima Indians have taken to the bicycle here, one having been seen this week. Soon scrubby, lean bicycles, held together with bits of string, may be seen slowly cantering from the reservation, ridden straddle by squaws and laden before and behind with sacks of wheat, wood, papooses, etc.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

SOLOMONVILLE, Aug. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) A man who has defied governments and abetted revolutions is not afraid to declare war on a justice's court. When he does, the best thing that court can do is to adjourn, and that with promptness. Pedro G. de la Lama is such a man, and the court that crossed his path to its disaster is presided over by Justice of the Peace Wright of Clifton. The case on trial was a charge of criminal libel against the fellow for having maligned in his Opinion Publica, one Velesquez, a schoolteacher. War was declared early in the proceedings, the battle opening with the firing of a book by the prisoner at the prosecuting witness. It was well-aimed, wounding the pedagogue on the nose. He then called the court a liar, and Attorney Egan was given a similar epithet. The court did not exactly surrender, but a truce was declared till the following morning. Then Mr. Don Señor de la Lama was brought up and summarily given sixty days in the Clifton sub-jail. The next operations on the part of the revolutionist were a habeas corpus to again free him. On this he was transferred to the jail here. His Honor came along as a witness, and the editor will get a hearing Thursday before District Judge Rouse. The prisoner will also probably get the rest of his sixty days.

Index, Jr., record 2:14, one of the finest stallions in the Territory, died here a few days ago of blind staggers.

A boy named Crestino Grijalva, while playing near the Montezuma Canal, being alone at the time, fell into the current and was drowned. His body was found the next day, about seven miles below.

TRUSTEES ACQUITTED.

Latest Phase of the Long Beach Disincorporation Fight.

An amusing legal controversy occurred at Wilmington yesterday afternoon in the case against the former Trustees of Long Beach. They were arrested a short time ago, under the purity of elections law, for a refusal to count the ballots cast in the disincorporation election at Long Beach.

The case came up for trial before Justice of the Peace Downing. The prosecuting witness had retained an attorney, the State was represented by Asst. Dist.-Atty. Williams, and the defendants also had counsel. The trial was an exciting one, but when the evidence had been presented, Mr. Williams declared it his opinion that the defendants should be acquitted. To this the attorney for the prosecuting witness vigorously demurred, and a heated argument ensued, while the defendants and their lawyer sat placidly by. After a prolonged debate Justice Downing announced that he should decide in favor of acquittal, and the defendants were accordingly discharged.

THE CELEBRATED MEXICAN BAND Of Tucson in concert at bandstand on the bluff, Santa Monica, next Sunday. Take Southern Pacific; fastest trains, best equipment; round trip, 50 cents.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Aug 12, 1896.

THE GOVERNMENT STAMP. Most of the advocates of free silver appear to entertain the idea that the United States government is strong enough to dictate a money standard to the world, that is to say, that the United States can take a piece of silver worth about 50 cents, and by simply placing the government stamp on it, make it worth a full dollar in unlimited quantities. The folly of this idea was shown in a recent letter of Secretary Carlisle, who wrote:

"I presume that no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollars coined for private individuals and corporations equal in value to a gold dollar; or, in other words, that it would be the duty of the government to attempt, under a system of free coinage, to maintain the parity of the two metals. The dollars would be coined on private account and delivered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them, and being, therefore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value. Under our existing system all silver dollars are coined on account of the government, and are issued by the government in payment of its expenditures and other obligations, and it would be an act of bad faith, therefore, to permit them to depreciate."

It should be patent to the minds even of the excited silverites that the United States government, strong as it is, cannot increase the market value of any commodity, whether it is silver, or copper, or wheat, or leather, or pork.

COMMERCIAL.

FRUIT FOR THE ORIENT. The Oregon and Washington fruit-growers are discovering that fresh fruit can be shipped by steamer to the Orient and landed in good condition. The San Francisco Chronicle thinks that, with the advantages of refrigeration in all the steamers, there should be no trouble about shipping apples and pears, if there is a market for them in oriental cities. The market will probably be quite limited.

TO FIGHT DISHONEST PACKERS. The San Francisco Fruit Exchange is taking active measures to prevent the placing upon the market of Baltimore canned goods under California labels. The information received by the exchange from an eastern jobber to the effect that a Baltimore packing-house had already closed contracts for the sale of thousands of cases of the bogus goods has made it clear that, if the information is true, it means the killing of the fruit industry in this State, as it is impossible to ship canned fruit East from here, pay freight and be able to compete with the spurious article put up in the East, where the matter of freight charges and cost of canning is in favor of the other side.

UNITED STATES BUSINESS RELATIONS. In an interesting article on the business relations of the United States, Harper's Weekly shows that for every man, woman and child there is merchandise imported in an average year to the amount of $10.50, and it has reached as high as $15. The distribution of the imports in 1895 was:

		Per Cent.
Articles of food and live animals	$231,538,775	28.88
Articles in crude condition for domestic industry	219,531,032	27.38
Articles manufactured	253,341,832	31.60
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.	97,251,851	12.14
Total	$801,683,490	

The world is levied upon very unequally for these imports. The actual distribution was:

		Per Cent.
Europe	$431,514,024	53.83
North America	139,012,043	17.35
South America	117,306,447	14.63
Asia	87,047,476	10.85
Oceanica	18,253,341	2.27
Africa	6,786,323	.85
All others	1,741,836	.22

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

TO REFINE PETROLEUM. There are two small oil refineries in the city, which do a limited business in refining a small amount of the local product. Considering the increasing importance of the petroleum industry, not only in Los Angeles, but in the surrounding country, it is somewhat surprising that no steps have hitherto been taken to establish a large refinery here, capable of turning out a great variety of products. It is a well-known fact to those on the inside that the two great oil refining companies of the State, the Union Oil Company and the Pacific Coast Oil Company, pay immense dividends on their capital stock.

W. B. Price, formerly of New York, and for two years connected with the Pacific Coast Oil Company at Alameda Point, a gentleman who has had a large amount of experience in the business of oil refining, is at present in Los Angeles for the purpose of ascertaining what opening there is for the establishment of a first-class refinery here. Mr. Price expresses himself as encouraged at the outlook and has succeeded in interesting several bankers and business men in the project.

Mr. Price is the inventor of a new process for treating California distillates, for illuminating purposes, which process he patented about a year ago. Until the introduction of this process it was found impossible to manufacture first-class illuminating oil from the asphaltum base oils of this State. Mr. Price states that the Pacific Coast Oil Company had been trying for ten years to make illuminating oil, but without success until this process was adopted. Since then the Standard Oil Company has taken every gallon of illuminating oil produced by the Pacific Oil Company and has sold it on the market as eastern oil.

The process, divested of technical terms, consists of treating distillates with heated sulphuric acid, thus decomposing the basic properties of the oil which are not reached by the ordinary methods of refining.

It should be understood that this process is not applicable to low-grade oil found in Los Angeles city, but to the California oils running from 30 to 40 per cent. gravity, such as those of Pico Cañon, Puente, Fresno, etc. The Los Angeles oil Mr. Price considers equal to the finest in the world for lubricating purposes. He also believes that, contrary to some statements which have been made, the local asphaltum is equal to native asphaltum for paving purposes.

In addition to illuminating oils, the refinery would manufacture gasoline, painters' naphtha, and carbons for electric lights, which are made from the carbon of the still after the material has been run off.

Such an industry as this would be of much benefit to Los Angeles, giving employment to a number of men, and with the rapid development of the Southern California oil fields would doubtless within a few years grow into a business of great magnitude.

THE ALAMITOS SUGAR FACTORY. The Orange County Herald of Saturday last stated that sixty men have been at work clearing ground for the proposed sugar factory near Alamitos, full particulars regarding which were published in The Times a few weeks ago.

It is difficult to understand how the Orange county paper could have been led into such a misstatement of facts. Work has not yet commenced on the factory site, nor will it until some details have been settled in regard to preliminary matters, including an arrangement with the Southern Pacific Company for the construction of a short branch line to the factory site. It is expected that these arrangements will have been completed within a few weeks, when work will be actively pushed. It may be mentioned that the backers of this enterprise own and command a practically unlimited amount of capital, so that there can be no possible question in regard to the financial end of the business.

Meantime, the local representatives of the enterprise have been overhelmed with applications for employment from persons who had read the article in the Orange county paper, above referred to.

THE COPPER KING MINE. The following, from the Fresno Republican, refers to the Copper King mine, which is being worked by the Los Angeles Smelting, Mining and Petroleum Company of this city:

"After ten years of development work the copper mine near Fancher Creek, about thirty miles northeast of Fresno, is now about to be worked on a large scale by a company that has it bonded. Tunnels have been run and shafts sunk, and that there is a large body of excellent ore is now no longer a matter of doubt. The advance in the price of copper has added greatly to the value of the property.

"It is probable that smelters will be built near the mine for the reduction of the ore. Some years ago ore from this mine was shipped around Cape Horn to Baltimore, where it was smelted, and the business paid until copper fell below 10 cents a pound. It is now about 11 cents, and it certainly should pay if the ore can be reduced at the mouth of the mine.

"The mine is owned by Hugh Knepper, and is bonded by Los Angeles capitalists."

Work is being prosecuted in the mine night and day, and the officials express themselves as highly elated over the outlook.

INCORPORATIONS. The Merchants' Ad.-Sign Company has filed articles of incorporation. The purposes of the company are to do a general advertising business by means of printed signs on lots, walls and like places; placing advertising in railway and street cars and other public vehicles. Los Angeles is designated as headquarters; duration is to be fifty years. Capital stock, $25,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of $50 each, fully subscribed. Following are the five trustees named for the first year and the amount of stock subscribed by each: William B. Wilshire, $8000; H. G. Wilshire, $8000; T. M. Sherling, $4000; F. Arnold, $900; F. M. Sabichi, $100; A. Burge, $4000.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12, 1896.

There were practically no changes to note in the markets today. Butter and eggs are steady. Garlic weaker. Hay holds up well at quotations.

(The following quotations are for several grades of the products mentioned. For an extra choice article a somewhat better price than the highest quoted of decidedly inferior quality the seller will probably have to accept less than the lowest published quotation.)

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb., Rex, 12; Eagle, 11; picnic, 6; boneless, 8; boneless butts, 7½; selected, "mild cure," 11; selected boiled Rex, 13½; skinned, 11.

Rex breakfast bacon, 10; Diamond C, special fancy wrapped, 12¾; Diamond C, plain wrapped, 12¼; Diamond C, breakfast backs, 7½; medium, 6½; bacon bellies, wide pieces, 7¼.

Dry Salt Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 6½; short clears, 5¾; clear backs, 5½.

Dried Beef—Sets, 10¾; insides and knuckles, 12¾; regular, —.

Pickled Pork—Per half-bbl., 80 lbs., 8.00.

Lard—Rex Pure Leaf, tierces, 5½; kettle rendered, 5½; Ivory lard compound, 5; Rexolene, 5¼; White Label lard, tierces, 4¾.

Flour.

Flour—Los Angeles, XXXX flour, 3.80 per barrel; extra Capital Mills, roller process, 3.80 per barrel; northern, 4.15; Full Superfine, 3.15; Eastern, 4.35@4.50; Washington, 3.75; graham, 1.90.

Hay and Grain.

Wheat—1.10@1.20.
Oats—1.10@1.25.
Barley—Seed, 75; imported, 75.
Corn—Small yellow, 95; large yellow, 90; cracked, 95; white, 90.
Feed Meal—Per ctl., 1.00.
Hay—New stock: Good oat, 9.00; best oat, 9.00@11.00; alfalfa, native, baled, $8.00; loose, 7.00; barley, 8.00@11.00; wheat, 10.00@11.00; wheat and oat, 10.00.

Butter.

Butter—Fancy local creamery, 45@47; extra fine, 47½@50; fancy Coast, 42½@45; dairy, 2 lbs. squares, 37½@40; light weight squares, 35@37½; fair to good, 25@27½; creamery, in tubs, 20.

Dried Fruits.

Apples—Evaporated, 6@7.
Apricots—6@7.
Peaches—Per lb., 4@6.
Prunes—Per lb., 3@8.
Raisins—Per lb., 1½@3½.
Dates—Per lb., new, 5½@6.

Eggs.

Eggs — California ranch, 17@18; others, 14@15; eastern, 16@17.

Cheese.

Cheese — Southern California, large, 11; Young America, 12; hand, 13; eastern Cheddars and twins, 12@15; brick creams, 13@15; fancy, northern, 7@9; fair northern, 6@7; Limburger, 12@14; American Swiss, 14@18; imported Swiss, 23@24.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Sound, 10½; kip, sound, 9; calf, sound, 16; culls, one-third less; bulls, 5.
Wool—2½@4½.

Dried Products.

Beans—Lady Washington, 1.45@1.55; navy, 1.70@1.80; pinks, 1.25@1.30; Limas, 2.75@3.00; black-eyed, 2.50; peas, 3.50.

Green Fruits.

Oranges — Valencias and Mediterranean sweets, 3.50; choice seedlings, 2.00.
Lemons—Per box, cured, Eurekas and Lisbons, common, 1.50@2.00; fancy, 2.00@2.75; uncured, fancy, 1.00@1.50.
Pears—Bartletts, 75@1.00.
Apples—Per box, 1.25; fancy, 1.50@1.75.
Bananas—2.50@3.00.
Raspberries—10.
Strawberries—10.
Peaches—75.
Blackberries—Per crate, 1.60.
Watermelons—1.00@1.50.
Canteloupes—65@1.00.
Grapes—Black, 75@85.
Figs—White, 75; black, 1.00.

Vegetables.

Squash—40.
Beans—3.
Corn—Sack, 50.
Peas—6.
Beets—Per 100 lbs., 85.
Cabbage—Per 100 lbs., 70.
Chiles—Dry, per string, 80; Mexican, per lb., 15; green, 3½.
Garlic—5.
Onions—Red, local, 70; white, 70; yellow, 60.
Parsnips—Per 100 lbs., 1.00.
Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., local, 50@60 per sack; pink eye, 60; sweet, 1.50; new, northern, 90@1.00; Early Rose, 90@1.00.
Turnips—Per sacks, 85.
Tomatoes—60.
Radishes—20.
Spinach—20.
Rhubarb—1.00.
Cucumbers—Per box, 35.
Egg plant—65.

Millstuffs.

Bran—Per ton, local, 17.00@17.50; northern, 17.00@18.00.
Shorts—Per ton, 19.00.
Rolled Barley—Per ton, 15.00.
Rolled Oats—Per bbl., 4.50@4.75.
Rolled Wheat—3.00.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcasses:
Beef—Prime, 4¼@4½@5.
Veal—5@7.
Mutton—Ewes, 3½; wethers, 4; lambs, 5@6.
Dressed Hogs—5½@6.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 3¼@3½.
Beef Cattle—2.00@2.50.
Lambs—Per head, 1.00@1.25.
Sheep—Per cwt., 1.50@1.75.

Poultry.

Hens—3.50@4.25; young roosters, 3.25@4.00; old roosters, $3.50; broilers, 1.75@2.25; ducks, 3.00@4.00; turkeys, 10@12.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Today's stock market reacted on diminished value of business, the declining movement being due to realization of profits on yesterday's sharp rallies, and was not taken on the street to mean any unfavorable phase in the situation. Further weakness was apparent in the exchange market, and the rates for money were not as stiff as heretofore. The course of the market evidenced considerable reduction of short interest, but as the day progressed obligations on short contracts were largely increased. London participated in the movement to take profits, and contributed toward the reaction. Larger operators here evinced cautious spirit, pending immediate developments likely to bear upon prices. There was no special importance bearing on prices. Industrials were special objects of the bear attack, on receipt of lower quotations from London, which encouraged the bear demonstration at the opening and prices yielded all along the line. Industrials and international shares were the chief sufferers. Manhattan dropped 2 per cent. to 77. Reaction was soon checked by the distribution by supporting orders. A general rally occurred, but was short lived, and all business was considerably restricted in the later dealings. Manhattan touched 74¼, the lowest point in recent slumps. Extreme losses in the other shares ranged from 1 to 2¼ per cent., with final prices in most instances only a shade above the lowest. Railway bonds were irregular on decreased dealings, aggregating $88,000. The tendency of prices was downward. Governments were steady on transactions of $55,000. Silver certificates were exceptionally weak, reacting to 67⅜ on sales of $40,000.

Atchison	10⅛	Am. Sugar pfd.	94
Adams Exp.	138	N. W.	89⅛
Alton, T. H.	53	N. W. pfd.	144
Am. Exp.	105	N. Y. C.	90⅛
B. & O.	15½	N. Y. & N. E.	35
Can. Pac.	55⅜	Ont. & W.	11⅛
Can. South.	43½	Or. Imp.	½
Cen. Pac.	13	Or. Nav.	10
Ches. & Ohio	12⅝	O.S.L. & U.N.	10
Chic. Alton	146	Pac. Mail	17¼
C. B. & Q.	55½	P. D. & E.	1½
Chic Gas	48¼	Pittsburgh	150
Con Gas	135½	Pullman Pal.	139
C.C.C. & St. L.	20½	Reading	9
C. C. & I.	½	U.S. Rub.	14¼
Cot. Oil Cert.	8¼	U.S. Rub. pfd.	65
Del. Hud.	116	R. G. W.	15
D. L. & W.	138	R. G. W. pfd.	40
D. & R. G. pfd.	38⅜	Rock Island	51⅜
Erie	11¼	St. Paul	62⅝
Erie pfd.	28	St. Paul pfd.	120
Erie pfd. 2ds	15	St. P. & O.	33
Fort Wayne	120	St. P. & O. pfd.	125
Gt. N. pfd.	107	So. Pac.	16
C. & E. I. pfd.	90	Sugar Ref.	98⅝
Hock. Valley	13	T. C. & I.	15½
Ill. Cen.	85	Tex. Pac.	5⅜
St. P. & D.	20	T. & O. C. pfd.	48
K. & T. pfd.	19	U. Pac.	5½
L. E. & W.	12⅜	U.S. Exp.	30
L. E. & W. pfd.	58	W. StL & P.	4⅜
Lake Shore	136	W.StL & P pfd.	12⅝
Lead Trust	16½	W. F. Exp.	8
L. & Nash.	40	W. Union	75⅜
L. & N. A.	4½	W. & L. E.	5⅜
Man. Con.	74¼	W. & L. E. pfd.	21
Mem. & Charl.	15	M. & St. L.	13
Mich. Cen.	85	D. & R. G.	10
Mo. Pac.	15⅞	Gen. Elec.	23
M. & O.	16	Nat. Linseed	13½
Nash. Chatt.	68	C. F. & I.	15
Nat. Cord.	3½	T.StL & KC.	4½
Nat. Cord. pfd.	6½	T.StL & KC pfd.	10
N. J. C.	89½	So. R. R.	7
N. & W. pfd.	11⅜	So. R. R. pfd.	18
N. Am. Co.	3⅞	Am. Tob.	54¼
N. Pac	3⅜	Am. Tob. pfd.	93
N. Pac. pfd.	11¼	Am. T. & C. Co.	79
U. P. D. & G.	1½	U.S. Cord. gtd.	12
Com. Cable Co.	105	U.S. L. pfd.	43½

Bond List.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Bond-list quotations today closed as follows:

U.S. new 4s reg.	112	C. P. 1sts '95	98
U.S. new 4s coup.	112	D. & R. G. 7s	109
U.S. 5s reg.	108⅜	D. & R. G. 4s	80
U.S. 5s coup.	108⅛	Erie 2ds	55¼
U.S. 4s reg.	105	GH & SA 6s	102½
U.S. 4s coup.	106	GH & SA 7s	96
U.S. 2s reg.	91½	H. & T. C. 5s	102
Pac. 6s '95	100	H. & T. C. 6s	102
Ala., class A	100	M. K. T. 1st 4s	78
Ala., class B	100	M. K. T. 2d 4s	47
Ala., class C	95	Mut. Union 6s	108
Ala., currency	90	N.J.C gen 5s	110
La. new con. 4s	93	N. Pac. 1sts	110
Mo. 6s	100	N. Pac. 2ds	102
N. Car. 6s	110	N.W. Con.	132
N. Car. 4s	95	N.W SF deb 5s	104
S. Car. non-fund	1	R. G. W. 1sts	65
T. new set 6s	75	St. P. Con. 7s	120
T. new set 5s	108	StP.C & PW 5s	108
T. old 6s	60	StL & IM gen 5s	68
Va. centuries	53	StL & SF gen 6s	90
Va. deferred	4	Tex. Pac. 1sts	75
Atchison 4s	71½	Tex. Pac. 2ds	15
Atchison 2d A	30½	U. P. 1sts '95	96
Can. So. 2ds	100	W. Shore 4s	100⅜
L. & N. 4s	68⅜	O. R. & N. 1sts	103½
So. R. R. 5s	85	N. P. 3ds	64

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	9	Hale & Norcross	125
Alpha Con.	5	Justice	5
Andes	30	Kentucky Con.	5
Belcher	29	Lady Wash. Con.	4
Best & Belcher	90	Mexican	53
Bodie Con.	45	Mono	15
Bullion	15	Occidental Con.	65
Caledonia	11	Ophir	97
Challenge Con.	38	Overman	15
Chollar	220	Potosi	100
Confidence	90	Savage	63
Con. Cal. & Va.	170	Scorpion	6
Con. Imperial	1	Sierra Nevada	47
Con. New York	4	Silver Hill	1
Crown Point	36	Union Con.	41
Exchequer	3	Utah Con.	7
Gould & Currie	62	Yellow Jacket	35

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Money on call easy at 2½@4 per cent., last loan 2, closed 2 per cent.; prime merchantile paper, 6½@8½ per cent.; sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and 4.86½ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.87@4.88½ and 4.89@4.89½; commercial bills, 4.87½; silver certificates, 67⅞@68¼.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Petroleum—Pennsylvania crude, weak; 1.04½ bid.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKET.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—In wheat there was a pretty good trade early, chiefly in the way of liquidation, after which the market became a little excited, the range for the day being 1⅞@2 per cent. The tone developed was weak and the market again sold off, September declining to 54¼@⅜ and December 54⅛, the spread between these futures widening to 3⅝. Final figures showed a loss of 1½@2. Corn was weak and lower, still further declines taking place. Oats were weaker and lower, with the opening at the best and the closing at the lowest. The trade in provisions was dull with fluctuation within the narrowest range.

The leading futures closed as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—	
August	53¾
September	54⅛
December	58⅛@58¼
Corn No. 2—	
August	22½
September	23
May	27
Oats No. 2—	
September	15⅛@15¼
May	18⅜@18½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was easy and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 53¾; No. 3 spring wheat, 52@54; No. 2 red, 58; No. 2 corn, 22½; No. 2 oats, 16; No. 2 white, 20½@21; No. 3 white, 18@21½; No. 2 rye, 28; No. 2 barley, —; No. 3, 29; No. 4, 17@19; No. 1 flaxseed, 69½; prime timothy seed, 2.98@3.00; mess pork, per barrel, 6.25@6.30; lard, per 100 pounds, 3.15@3.17½; short ribs sides (loose,) 3.25@3.35; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 3¾@4; short clear sides (boxed,) 3¾@3⅞; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, 1.22.

Grain Movements.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	71,000	14,000
Wheat, bushels	174,000	139,000
Corn, "	847,000	148,000
Oats, "	514,000	384,000
Rye, "	18,000	11,000
Barley, "	11,000	2,000

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 9@15; dairy, 9@12. Eggs were weak at 9.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO Aug., 12.—Common to good grassy cattle, 3.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, 2.30@3.50; bulls, 2.00@2.55; good feeding cattle, 2.50 2.60 for cows and heifers, desirable calves, 5.25@5.30. Droves of hogs averaging over 250 pounds sold at 2.60@3.60; big hogs selling as a rule the worst. Medium weights and mixed lots sold at 2.90@3.20; light weights at 3.10@3.40, and pigs at 2.75@3.30. Trade in sheep was only fairly animated at 1.50@1.55 for inferior up to 3.00@3.30 for choice sheep, not many being below 2.20 or above 3.00; Western range sold at 2.25@2.95. Lambs, 3.00@3.50 for culls up to 5.65 for prime.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 12.—Spot wheat closed quiet with a poor demand; No. 2 red winter, 5s 1½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s; No. 1 California, 5s 4½d. Futures opened steady and closed quiet with near and distant positions ¼d lower; business heaviest on middle positions. August, 4s 10½d; September, 4s. 10½d. Spot corn closed quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 9¼d. Futures closed quiet with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d lower. August, 2s, 9¼d; September, 2s, 9¾d. Flour closed firm. Pacific Coast hops, £1, 15s.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.,) Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 5500; best grades steady, others slow and weak. Beef steers, 3.25@4.30; native cows, 1.50@3.10; stockers and feeders, 2.65@3.55; bulls, 1.50@2.35.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $247,967,188; gold reserve, $107,235,324.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Atchison, 10; Bell Telephone, 196; Burlington, 55½; Mexican Central, 6¾; San Diego, 10.

London Silver.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Silver, 31½d; consols, 113 3-16.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12—Flour—Family extras, 3.60@3.70; bakers' extras, 3.40@3.50; superfine, 2.85@3.00.

Wheat—No. 1 shipping, 93¾; choice, 95; milling, 1.00@1.05.

Barley—Feed, fair to good, 62½@65; choice, 66¼ brewing, 72½@77½.

Oats—Milling, 85@90; Surprise, 95@1.02½; fancy feed, 90@92½; good to choice, 82½@87½; poor to fair, 72½@77½; black, for seed, nominal; gray 80@82½.

Feed and millstuffs—Middlings, 15.50; bran, 12.00@12.50.

Hay—Wheat, 7.00@7.50; wheat and oat, 6.50@9.00; wheat, 6.00@7.50; river barley, 4.50@5.00; best barley, 6.00@7.50; clover, 6.00@7.50; stock, 4.50@5.00; straw, 30@50; alfalfa 5.50@6.50.

Vegetables—Potatoes, Garnet Chiles, 50@65; Salinas Burbanks, 75@90; Early Rose 35@45; River Burbanks, 35@50; sweet potatoes, 1.75@2.00.

Onions—Yellow, 30@40; pickle 50@60.

Various—River tomatoes, 40@50; green okra, 75 per box; bell green pepers, 35@50; Chile green peppers, 30@40; asparagus, ordinary, 1.00@3.00; bay cucumbers, 15@25; bay squash, 15@25; egg plant, 40@65; Alameda green corn, 1.00@1.50; Berkeley, 75@85.

Berries—Longworth strawberries, 3.00@4.00; common, 2.00@3.00; raspberries, per chest, 3.50@5.00; blackberries, per chest, 2.50@3.50; huckleberries, per pound, 6@8.

Fruits—Apples, large boxes, 25@50; fancy large boxes, 75@1.00; black double-layer figs, per box, 60@1.00; white double layer, per box, 30@50; peaches, per box, 30@50; basket, 25@50; pears, Bartletts, in bulk, 25@60; plums, large, per crate and box, 25@50; prunes, per box, 40@65; Mexican limes, 6.50@7.00; California lemons, 1.25@1.50; extra, 1.75@2.00; fancy, 2.50@3.50; crabapples 25@50.

Oranges—Mediterranean sweets, 1.50@2.50; Valencias, 2.50@3.50; bananas, 1.00@2.00; pineapples, 2.00@4.00; Persian dates, 5@5½.

Butter—Pickled, 15@17½; fancy creamery, 19; seconds, 17½@18; fancy dairy, 17; seconds, 15@16; firkin 14@16.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 9; fair to good, 7½@8½; Young America, 9@10; eastern, 12@13.

Eggs—Store, 13@16; ranch, 19@22; duck eggs, 16@17.

Poultry—Live turkey gobblers, 13@14; live turkey hens, 12@13½; young turkeys, 16@17; roosters, old, 4.00@4.50; young, 4.50@5.00; broilers, small, 1.50@2.00; large, 2.50@3.00; fryers, 3.25@3.75; hens, 4.00@4.50; ducks, old, 2.50@3.00; young, 3.00@4.00; goslings, 1.25@1.50; pigeons, old, 1.25@1.50; pigeons, young, 1.25@1.50.

Nutmeg melons, 50@75 per box; cantoloupes, 75@1.50 per crate; watermelons, 5.00@10.00 per 100; white nectarines, 35@50; red, 50@65; Sweetwater and Fontainebleau crates, 40@60 per crate; black, 50@60; Muscat, 50@60.

Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Wheat, weak; December, 95¾; barley, inactive; December, 97¼; corn, large yellow, 90@92½; bran, 12.00@12.50.

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Silver bars, 68; Mexican dollars, 54@54¼.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1896.

(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.)

E Perronet to M B Gibson, lot 6, block 3, Electric Railway Homestead Association, $225.

Josephine S Hall et con. to John Cornelson, lot 19, block 3, George Dalton, Sr., tract (23-16,) $300.

Lou P Anderson et con. to Miss Jessie Anthony, lot 1, block 4, subdivision part lots 5 and 6, block 40, City Donation lots, $515.

E J Holt et al., trustees, to Frank Sabichi, lots 32, 33, 34 and 35, Hunt tract (18-33,) $7362.72.

Frank Sabichi to Mrs. Frank Sabichi, lots 32, 33, 34 and 35, Hunt tract, $5.

F H Mitchell to Sarah J Wire, lot 18, S E Hall's subdivision, block 157 Pomona, $650.

W H Chamberlain to Charles Boetcher, undivided 1-6 interest part of 320 acres between Washington and Pico streets (30-50,) $1250.

E A Cox et ux. to Bank of America, lot 3, block 2, Wright's subdivision of Sisters of Charity tract, $1500.

E A Cox et ux. to Annie M Seitz, block 5, lot B, block 4, lot A, block 6, Happy-go-lucky tract (36-93,) $2500.

E A Cox et ux. to Annie M Seitz, lot 3, block 2, Wright's subdivision of Sisters of Charity tract, $1500.

E K Alexander et ux. to Clarence P Waterhouse lots 1 to 8 inclusive, block 51; lots 1 to 6 inclusive, block 52; lots 1 to 24 inclusive, block 57, and lots 1 to 34, block 58, San Gabriel Valley Land and Water Company's subdivision East San Gabriel tract (21-79,) $6292.85.

Virginia Baker and Isabelle Baker to H W Chase, all right, title and interest parcels 3 and 4, decree of distribution estate of Robert S Baker (book of deeds 1092-245 et seq.,) $400.

E H Winans et ux. to William Usrey, lot 14, block 102, Redondo Beach, $300.

Mary E Stilson to Z H Weller, lot 56, S E 25 feet of lot 58 and S W 50 feet of lot 55, block 28, Angeleno Heights, $1200.

A M Scott et ux. to Ellen M Gannon, lot 47, Parcel's subdivision of John Thomas tract (21-51,) $650.

J C Charnock to Magdalena Schulte, lot 15, block C, Soto-street tract, $800.

F M Kelsey, public administrator, to W S Bryant, lot 1, block 1, Ocean Front addition Long Beach, also lots 13 and 15, Lowe & Robert's subdivision block 36, Long Beach, $95.

SUMMARY.

Deeds	25
Nominal	16
Total	$25,570.57

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Accident at San Gabriel Caused by Carelessness.

Tederico Duarte, a fifteen-year-old lad, was taken to the Receiving Hospital in the patrol wagon yesterday afternoon from the First-street depot, suffering from the effects of a bullet wound in the forehead. Duarte was accidentally shot by a companion named Francisco Corralles while they were playing with a small rifle at San Gabriel last Monday. The bullet struck him in the forehead, inflicting a bad wound, but passed out a few inches above the place it entered.

He was sent to the County Hospital a few hours after being taken to the Receiving Hospital.

Campaign Education.

(San Antonio Express:) A campaign of education is in progress in Chicago that cannot fail of having excellent results. P. D. Armour, the pork-packer, has had circulars distributed among his 5000 employés announcing that for an American silver dollar he will give him 50 cents' worth of meat and a Mexican silver dollar in change. He has also prepared a circular showing the rates of wages and prices of goods for the working classes in Mexico, as compared to what is received in this country. A ready-made-clothing merchant of this city has also hung out a placard saying that he will give for an American silver dollar, 50 cents' worth of goods and a Mexican dollar for change.

SEE KING NEPTUNE AT REDONDO
Sunday, August 16, a grand procession, escorted by Co. C, Seventh Regiment, and Los Angeles Military Band. Santa Fé trains go at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade cures dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp; never fails; try it. All druggists guarantee it, or Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

MARLBOROUGH School reopens September 15. Preparatory department. New building.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S

"FEEL TIRED

IT IS ALWAYS THE SAME WHEN I LAY me down to sleep I feel tired; when I arise I feel tired. Now I am unable to collect my thoughts, I fell confused, I am irritable. I lack that vigor that I was wont to have. No wonder I am despondent, no wonder I am nerveless, no wonder I despair. A man feeling tired all the time gets weary of life." These are the words of a young man who

WAS DEBILITATED

He suffered from Nervous Exhaustion and its attendant strain of troubles. He could sleep only in winks and nods; his appetite was poor; his lips bloodless; his eyes bleared; glimmering, flickering visions passed before him; he was a

MARKED MAN

Behold, a change has come over this young man. He is a better man in every sense of the word—better in health, in spirits, in pocket, in ambition, in manliness. Why? The answer is: He used the great Hudyan Remedy Treatment. This scientific discovery is the marvel of the age, and rightly so. It is a man-maker. Hudyan cures certainly. No fear of the trouble recurring again. Hudyan is highly indorsed by some of the leading people of the Pacific Coast.

It cures Spermatorrhaea, Varicocele, Drains, etc. You can get Hudyan from the old doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute and from no one else. If you really want to know more about this wonderful specific, you should call or write for

TESTIMONIALS

Hudson Medical Institute,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

Impure Blood, Copper-colored Spots, Lumps and the various Symptoms of Blood Diseases disappear by the use of the 30-day cure. Write for

Blood Circulars.

Hudson Medical Institute,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Not How Cheap, But How Good

IF YOU HAD AN IMPORTANT LEGAL SUIT to settle, would you send around and get bids from a lot of lawyers and then employ the cheapest?



If one of your family was suddenly taken sick, would you send around to all the doctors in your neighborhood and call in the one who who would offer a cure for the least least money?

A cheap lawyer is likely to be a "shyster" and a cheap doctor a "quack," and so a cheap Electric Belt is likely to be a delusion and a snare. Don't buy a thing because it is cheap, and especially not when that thing is for the good of your health.

If you buy an Electric Belt it is certainly to your best interest to buy the one which has built up a reputation by its CURES. After all, a cure is what you want, whatever the cost, and the remedy that has cured others is most likely to cure you; and, even if it does cost a little more than those whose reputation is built on bluster, it is cheaper in the end, BECAUSE IT CURES.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt has done a great deal of good work in this country. Its cures give it the reputation it has. If you want an Electric Belt and want one that will cure, you want Dr. Sanden's.

Some of the proof of its cures can be found in the little book, "Three Classes of Men," which is free, sealed by mail or at the office.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
204 S. Broadway, Cor. 2nd, Los Angeles, Cal.
Office Hours—8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 1.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
The regular COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Tuesday, September 1, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton St., near Chestnut, San Francisco.
R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean.
350 Kearney St., corner Bush, San Francisco

Wear Eagleson's Fine Shirts.

Engraved Cards Our Specialty.
The Webb-Edwards-Peckham Co.,
Engravers and Stationers,
233 South Spring St.

C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist,
222 North Main St., Los Angeles.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

At Terry's,
311 W. Second st., you will find groceries fresh and first-class, and prices low. Read price list in Times Sunday, Tuesday, Friday

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

PASADENA.

THE CITY JAIL IS TOO FULL FOR UTTERANCE.

A Bad Husband Fined for Wife-beating—North Pasadena Republicans Had a Good Meeting—Jersey Cow Presentation.

PASADENA, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The McKinley Club of North Pasadena proved abundantly by its enthusiasm Tuesday evening that it was very much alive, and proposed to conduct the campaign in a manner that will convert the doubting to McKinley and protection. Capt. Clyde, the efficient president of the club, was in the chair, and the main address of the evening was prefaced by a speech by William Mattoon and a few remarks by Mr. Rose. The Snyder Glee Club sang several selections with vim, and the whole meeting was a most satisfying one. Capt. Simpson made the address of the evening, and it was an able effort, which portrayed the evils of Democratic misrule in the past four years, and defined the disasters that would follow should free silver be triumphant. The tariff issue was explained, and the practical workings of free trade in the paralyzing of business, the derangement of the whole industrial system, and the poverty, discontent and misery of the toiling masses, out of which conscienceless demagogues are endeavoring to make capital, that they may try their crude theories on this nation, were also mentioned. The money question was lucidly handled, and the fallacies in the free-silver arguments were pointed out. The absolute necessity of a protective tariff and sound currency for the perpetuation of the institutions of the nation and the preservation of its homes, its honor and its prosperity was urged. The benefits of the financial system proposed by the Republican platform, and of the system of government and policy to which the party is solemnly pledged, were defined, and the applause with which the speech was received, and the interest of the audience, demonstrated that Capt. Simpson was speaking to men who were eager to know the right and to do it.

ARRESTED FOR WIFE-BEATING.

Mrs. Isaac McCoy returned Tuesday evening from a little visit which she had been making to her father in Duarte. Mrs. Isaac was wroth when she went away from home, and her wrath still burned upon her return. Isaac, her husband, so she alleges, did willfully, maliciously and unlawfully batter her about a week ago, and she says that that was not the first time that he had favored her with such attention, but she intends that it shall be the last. She caused Isaac's arrest Tuesday night, and he was lodged in jail. This morning he was brought before Recorder Rossiter, and pleaded guilty, though he solemnly asserted that he had never threatened to kill Mrs. McCoy, as she claims, nor threatened her if she had him arrested for beating her. The Recorder fined McCoy $25, and he was allowed to go out and look for the money. He succeeded in "digging up" $5 during the day, and will probably procure the rest.

EVERY APARTMENT FULL.

John Ettinger was full last night, and his condition resulted in the jail being full too. He was arrested for using loud language and disturbing the peace generally on the street, and taken to jail. He did not like the accommodations, as there were already four men in limbo, one in each of the little cells, and demanded instant trial. He was accommodated, found guilty, and fined $5 which he paid and was released. Pietro Donato was released this morning upon payment of his fine, and there is now one cell vacant. The jail is entirely inadequate for the city's needs, and the Marshal's quarters are a disgrace to a city the size of Pasadena. A little stuffy room up a flight of stairs in the City Hall, to which unwilling prisoners have to be sometimes bodily carried to be searched, tries the soul of the police force, and as the force is but one man and the Marshal, by day, and the same by night, it also tries the body of the force extremely, in some cases. A jail 24x16 which has four cells, with no openings for ventilation in them and two corridors taken off the inside space may make passable winter quarters, but hardly come within humane bounds when the thermometer is in the 90's.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Several generous citizens united in presenting to the Montclair Home a beautiful Jersey cow Tuesday, which is a gift much appreciated by the managers of the institution, as it enables them to furnish the babies with pure fresh milk. The little ones have been fed on the condensed milk, heretofore, and the change to the real fresh article is one that cannot but be beneficial. A valiant effort is being made by Dr. and Mrs. Townsend to secure the Home to the city of Pasadena, and just now the interest on the mortgage of the institution is occasioning them some anxious thought. It is but $160, and it is hoped that the money will be raised soon by the contributions of those who love little children and appreciate the noble charity that is being conducted for the baby waifs.

At the meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade Tuesday evening, it was decided to call a meeting of the full board of directors next Wednesday evening, Mr. Arthur, City Attorney, being present to confer with them regarding bringing the city under a charter of a city of the fourth class. Directors Hertel, Stearns, Daggett and Adams were present at the meeting, at which several minor business matters received attention, and H. P. Granville and J. F. Halsted admitted to membership.

Mrs. O. T. Hammell of Eldorado street was taken ill while out walking with her husband Tuesday afternoon. She was conveyed to her home and a physician summoned, but she died an hour later. Rheumatism of the heart was the cause of her death, but the shock of bereavement is all the greater for her family, as it was not known before the sudden attack which had a fatal ending that she had any cardic affection.

The life and works of the poet, Will Carleton, were under discussion by the Y.P.S.C.E. of the Christian Church Tuesday evening, Miss Foster reading an admirable paper upon the subject. Several readings from the works of the "farm poet" were rendered, and refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. Miss Clarice Hall had charge of the programme, as chairman of the social department of the society.

The Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company desire it stated that the meters furnished are for larger pipes than those furnished by the North Pasadena Water Company, and thus the difference in price exists. The directors do not believe that the cheaper meters are adequate for the pressure here.

Mrs. Camper is still visiting friends in Illinois, and will not return to Pasadena until September. Therefore she was not present at the meeting of the B.Y.P.U., as stated a few days ago, Miss Camper taking part in the programme welcome to Mr. Douglas.

Wilson J. Lee, aged 19, and Miss Martha Langstaff, also aged 19, were married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Mason, on De Lacey street, Tuesday night, Rev. A. C. Manwell officiating. The youthful couple will reside on Locust street.

The Board of Equalization adjourned today sine die, after sitting the three days provided by law. A few more complaints were adjusted, and as there was no further prospect of business the session was declared sufficient.

The demurrer in the liquor case was not argued this morning, as arranged, but will be submitted on briefs before Monday, at which time, should the demurrer be overruled, the cases will be set for trial.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will give a social this evening at the home of F. D. Stevens, No. 79 North Marengo avenue.

William Stanton of Grace Hill has been elected a member of the Arrowhead Mountain Club, which has its headquarters at Squirrel Inn.

A. I. Gammon and family have returned from an eastern trip of several weeks, and are at home on Madison avenue.

Fancy waist silks, dollar quality, going for 59 cents. Bon Accord.

Strawberry, vanilla and peach ice cream and pineapple ice at McCament's today.



AVALON (Catalina Island,) Aug. 12.—(Special to The Times by Homing-pigeon Red Wizzer, of the Catalina Island Carrier-pigeon Service. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hurlbut and Miss Hurlbut gave another of their charming fishing parties yesterday in honor of Mrs. E. R. Hull of Pasadena. The other guests were Mrs. Webster Wotkyns, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Holder, J. S. Torrance, Willard Barnhart and Mr. Bell. A large catch of yellowtail was made, Mrs. Wotkyns proving the mascot when she landed a 57½-pound yellowtail, the largest of its kind caught this year.

A TREMENDOUS CATCH.

Messrs. J. S. Castleman and T. L. Winterbotham of Riverside, with Hugo, the boatman, went fishing yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and returned at 1:30 p.m., with four enormous jewfish, the largest weighing 400 pounds, the next in size 300 each and the smallest about 250 pounds. The largest one has been skinned, will be stuffed and sent to the Chicago Museum as a perpetual reminder to all beholders of what can be done off the Catalina fishing banks.

Mrs. Higgins and daughter and Miss Gertrude Mason of Los Angeles put in the last day on the island yesterday by going fishing and landed eight yellowtail, of which Miss Mason caught five, the largest weighing 35 pounds.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. Snavely of Whittier, who is a member of Prof. French's camping party here, while mounted on a pair of rollers and gracefully skating round the rink yesterday fell and dislocated his left wrist.

Last night's arrivals at the Metropole included L. D. Sale, H. S. Clement, Mrs. S. E. Maynard, Mrs. E. L. Grenville, Jock Woolley, all of Los Angeles, and W. Littlefield of Topeka, Kan.

At the Island Villa the following guests registered: Mrs. Morrison, wife of Dr. Morrison of Los Angeles, and children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wannop, L. A. Phillips, J. J. Laventhal, S. Coney, Mrs. H. D. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Seymour and E. C. Seymour, all of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. George of Sacramento.

Miss Phillips, Miss Darling and Miss Longley of Los Angeles, under "On Pleasure Bent," joined Prof. French's camping party last night.

E. F. Bosbyshell and family are here.

Mrs. A. D. Carpenter of Monrovia took a party of poets and painters including Prof. James G. Clark, Prof. Judson and Miss Bowman of Cincinnati, out for a trip in the glass-bottom boat this morning.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A movement is on foot for organizing and equipping a thoroughly-efficient fire department for this popular summer resort and as it will be of general benefit to all, the property-owners will doubtless give it their approval and liberal support. A meeting for this purpose is called for Friday at 2:30 p.m., at George Weaver's Hall in the Grand View Hotel.

HE IS FOR M'KINLEY NOW.

How a Shopper Convinced a Clerk of His Error.

(New York Mail and Express:) A handsome young lady shopper, of determined expression, cornered a young clerk behind the counter in Hearn's dry goods store yesterday, and before making her purchases she sounded him effectually on his political views.

The lady is a strong advocate of sound money, and at once noticed a Bryan campaign button on the lapel of the young man's coat.

"Why do you wear that? Are you for free silver?" she asked, pleasantly.

"Yes, ma'am, I am."

"Why?"

The clerk shrugged his shoulders and blushed with embarrassment, but was unable to give a reason.

"Do you want to lose your place here?" the lady resumed.

"No, ma'am."

"Do you want your salary reduced?"

"Indeed I do not," he replied, glancing hastily around, as if that disaster were actually impending.

As his customer's piercing blue eyes met his again, she continued more earnestly than ever.

"Don't you want to be able, after election, to buy as much with your salary as you can now?"

"Yes, ma'am," he stammered.

"Well, then," she said, pointing her finger at the young silverite's coat, "take off that button at once, and don't espouse a cause which you know nothing about, and that would tend to debase your country and its currency."

As the clerk took off the button, he said, politely:

"You have convinced me, madam; I'll take the button off."

SUNDAY BICYCLE RACES.

By Wheelman's Racing League. McCrea, Ulbricht, Hatton, Taylor, etc.—a score of crack-a-jacks. Take Southern Pacific; runs direct to the track

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

POPULIST SUPERVISORS ARE ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

At Least One or Two of the Board Will Retire—A Large-sized Bear Story is Related by a Temecula Hunter.

RIVERSIDE, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The question of the power of the four Populist Supervisors to hold their seats for another two years has become a subject of very general discussion, though it is not known how many of the board may be affected by the requirement of the law that two Supervisors be elected at one election and three at another. It was the duty of the Supervisors to cast lots to determine who should fill the office for two years, and who for four years, but this they neglected to do, and it is an open question whether they have the power to do so now. If they have not, it would mean, probably, that they would all be obliged to vacate their places, and an election be held which would determine which districts should hold the long terms, and which the short terms. If the privilege is still open to them, however, of casting lots to determine the length of time they shall hold, it is still an open question whether one or two of the solid Populist four will retire. Supervisor White, the one Republican, is not making any effort to fasten himself on the county, but will probably be re-elected if he consents to the use of his name.

A BEAR STORY.

A story wanders in from Perris to the effect that F. E. Henderson of Temecula was hunting on the Santa Rosa ranch Sunday, when he was attacked by a grizzly bear, which knocked his gun from his hands, and was about to swallow him when the hunter's dog attracted bruin's attention, and thus saved his master's life by enabling him to escape. Plans were being made when the story escaped from Temecula for a hunting party to pursue the particular bear.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

The monthly report of the City Marshal shows an income for July of $866.28. The Treasurer's report shows cash on hand July 31, $53,693.58. The general fund contained $10,852.99, of which $5000 was on Tuesday transferred to the street fund, in which there was a deficiency of $2028.82.

The City Trustees have notified the Arlington Street-car Company to move their track to the center line of Main street, from Tenth to Fourteenth street, and where it turns to Fourteenth street to have it fully ten feet from the sidewalk line.

The City Engineer is preparing to advertise for bids for excavating and macadamizing Fourteenth street to High street, High street to Myrtle avenue, and Myrtle avenue to the Victoria bridge.

The Republican Marching Club has ordered fifty uniform suits of continental style, with blue coat trimmed with yellow, knee trousers, leather leggings, and helmets.

A. H. Kelly, who has returned from Holcomb Valley, reports that ice forms there every night.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Republicans Organizing—Public Library Patrons Read Many Novels.

SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The work of organizing the Republican voters of the county goes on under very encouraging circumstances. It is learned that at Needles, Monday, a start was made to organize a club and in twenty minutes twenty-five names were placed on the roll, which gives promise of a strong club in that outpost of civilization.

GREAT NOVEL READERS.

The annual meeting of the Library Trustees was held Tuesday evening. The statement of the secretary showed the expenses for the past year to have been $1719.22. There are 3585 books on the shelves, and there are 1839 holders of tickets. The report of the librarian showed that 3111 books were taken out during July, of which 2941 were works of fiction. The resignation of Mrs. M. H. Goodcell was accepted, and Miss Lawson, librarian, was granted a two-weeks' leave of absence.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

The Pioneer Oil Company have their machinery on hand for active operations, and it is expected to begin drilling for petroleum on the San Timoteo hills Monday morning.

J. L. Maude, of the Bureau of Highways, will be in the city on Friday, August 21, and will hold a public meeting for the discussion of the good-roads problem.

Mrs. L. P. Bidgood has returned from Phoenix, Ariz., where she nursed her son Arthur during the illness which terminated in his death a few days ago. He was well known in this city, having formerly been in business here.

Judge Campbell has decided in favor of the county in the suit of County Surveyor Cook for a bill cut down by the Supervisors. Mr. Cook was instructed to survey a road, which he did. Without instructions he then made a map of the road, putting in a bill for the map, as well as for the survey. The Supervisors refused to pay for the map. There has been considerable friction for some time between the Supervisors and the surveyor over similar matters.

The Odd Fellows' excursion to Newport next Wednesday will be participated in by the lodges at San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands and Colton.

POMONA.

Assignment of School Teachers—Co. D Elects a Captain.

POMONA, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Board of Education will hold a meeting on Friday evening and probably make an assignment of teachers to the various school buildings and rooms thereof.

Prof. Molyneaux, as requested by the board, has turned over to it all school reports and promotion lists of last year's schools remaining in his possession, and the board has had under advisement several applications for the position of School Superintendent, recently held by Prof. F. A. Molyneaux. As yet, no definite action has been taken, but this may come at this meeting.

One of the straws that show how the "wind blows" and how Pomona is moving ahead, is the allowance of $1800, by the Postoffice Department at Washington for clerk hire in the Pomona postoffice for the current year. This little fact, added to that of a $200 raise in Postmaster Hill's salary a short time ago, plainly indicates that Uncle Sam's business is increasing hereabouts.

W. S. Winters was elected captain by Co. D, Wednesday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of its late captain, W. O. Welch, to the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, N.G.C. First Lieut. Carl Rolph was the other candidate before the company.

The total number of registrations entered upon the rolls of the various deputy registrors in Pomona is 1320. While this includes a few, say the registrors, that live without the limits of the city, it will be just about counterbalanced by a few Pomonans that were registered by George E. Ross.

The new, neat cottage of S. S. Cole on South Ellen street below Crowe avenue, is now about ready for occupancy.

Miss Emma E. Thornton will return from Long Beach Friday and remain in Pomona a guest of Mrs. Mel. J. Simpson until her school in Prescott, Ariz. opens, where she has been elected assistant-principal for the next term.

F. E. Adams and S. P. Marple, with their families, have gone to the seashore for an outing.

D. H. A. Whitfield and John Noy will leave this afternoon for Elsinore where they will spend ten days.

Harry Goodrich and family will leave Saturday for Catalina.

Miss Etta Hull, who has been spending several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. H. H. Vincent, in this city, left Wednesday for her home in Dunlap, Ia.

Rev. Mr. Pierce is enjoying a vacation in the Grand Cañon, Colo.

Rush McComas of Pomona, a son of J. E. McComas, Esq., won a medal in an oratorical contest at Long Beach, recently.

The mother and sister of Mrs. Charles Loop, Jr., Mrs. Tufford and Miss Maude Trufford, are now visiting Mrs. Loop in this place.

The librarian of the Pomona Public Library, Mrs. E. P. Bartlett, announces with thanks that many valuable and interesting books have been received as a donation from Rev. Searles M. Wren, rector of St. Paul's, and Hon. George W. Merrill, both of Pomona.

Arrangements have been made to fill the pulpit of Rev. H. H. Rice at the Presbyterian Church during his absence this month.

James Freeman is having a two-story house built on his ranch northeast of Pomona.

The Fourth Ward women will have an Eleventh Amendment meeting at the home of Recorder Oliver Youngs on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock to help forward the work.

SANTA MONICA.

A Vessel that Had Trouble Rounding the Horn.

SANTA MONICA, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The German bark Artemis, Capt. R. Mehring, arrived at Port Los Angeles Tuesday, 174 days from Hamburg. A part of her cargo, consisting of cement, mineral water and matches, will be discharged there, and she will proceed to Seattle with the balance. Her owners are William Wolff & Co.

The voyage was a mixture of trying hurricane and irksome calm. When off Cape Horn, in lat. 57 deg. 26m. and long. 67 deg. 25m, W., on April 21, a hurricane came on gradually, and there was a tremendous sea. The position was in line with and between Cape St. John and San Diego Ramirez Islands. The captain thinks there was a tidal wave, such as is usually observed near an earthquake. Two lifeboats were smashed so as to be useless, the fore hatch was stove in, the seams in the decks opened, but afterward closed, and from 6 a.m. till nearly midnight the port side way over to the hatch combings was under water, the vessel being almost on her beam ends. The waves broke on the deck like surf on shore, and it was impossible to walk fore and aft. For twenty-four hours there was no fire in the galley, and no warm food could be had. The steering gear casing was stove in, the gig was smashed, things went overboard, the hold, which had been dry, had over four inches of water; the mast colors were carried away, the bow was stove in a little on the starboard side, and the starboard lighthouse was stove in. The upper rail and water-breaker on the gallant forecastle were started. Some relief from the heavy seas was afforded by hanging oil bags out. The cargo shifted a little. Continuous gales and heavy seas prevailed till May 12, and then there was a calm. It became necessary to go north almost to the Oregon line, but only four days were consumed in coming down to Port Los Angeles. The Artemis has a steel hull. While in the northeast trades of the Pacific she passed two ships, one four-masted bark and three other barks, one of which three had a windmill, and all of which vessels were north-bound.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

Police Officer J. A. Miller of Los Angeles is with his family, spending his vacation at Ocean Park.

A plan is in operation to mark street names plainly on cement sidewalks, where put down by the city on street corners.

The total registry of voters here numbered 708, not including a few Santa Monicans who may have registered at Los Angeles.

Constable Herman Marks of San Diego was in town today.

Jacob Spicer of South Santa Monica was arrested on complaint of Francis McMahan, charging hay-stealing. Spicer pleaded not guilty, and will be tried Friday by Justice Wells.

Francis McMahan was, by amicable arrangement, arrested Tuesday and taken before City Recorder Wells on a charge of peddling without a license. McMahan claims that as an army veteran he is exempt from the license ordinance, under a special law. He consented to make it a test case.

J. Goodman and wife, El Paso, Tex.; Ronald Thomas and wife, Santa Barbara; S. C. Pardee and F. A. Greenwood, San Francisco, and G. W. Wilson and wife, Vallejo, are staying at the Arcadia.

The vice-presidents of the new Republican Club had a meeting Tuesday evening to arrange for the Republican demonstration here Saturday evening. It will be at the Steere Operahouse. Among the speakers are to be S. M. Haskell, editor of the Pomona Progress; Luther G. Brown and Congressman McLachlan. There will be a brass band in attendance.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The officers have been unable to find the watch taken from the San Berdnardino winery a few days ago, and through lack of evidence on which to convict him, Pablo Villesces, accused of the theft, has been released from custody.

The growth of the city is greater just now than most people imagine. About a dozen buildings, costing in the neighborhood of $50,000, are now in course of construction in the city, while the city assessment shows an increase over that of last year of $122,000.

SANTA BARBARA EXCURSION.

August 21 and 22. Celebrated Mexican Band in concert on esplanade, Santa Barbara, on 22d. Southern Pacific, round trip, $3; tickets good returning within thirty days; stop, if desired, at Ventura.

ORANGE COUNTY.

SANTA ANA'S NEW McKINLEY CLUB ORGANIZED.

Wilfred M. Peck of Riverside Delivers an Address Before the the Club—Tricks with a Gun. Board of Education—Garden Grove in Line.

SANTA ANA, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The organization of the new McKinley and Hobart Club was completed Tuesday evening at the Republican meeting in Neill's Hall. The attendance was not as large for a public meeting as was expected, but this was no doubt on account of the fact that insufficient preparation and publicity were given the meeting. Wilfred M. Peck of Riverside was present to address the Republicans, which he proceeded to do in a very entertaining and instructive manner, after the club was organized.

Temporary Chairman Huntington called the meeting to order shortly before 8 o'clock, and the first business was to take up the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which was adopted after a few changes were made.

The following permanent officers were reported by the committee and were declared elected: George Huntington, president; A. Y. Wright, vice-president; John T. Nourse secretary; Fred Mansur, treasurer; George E. Peters, John Cubbon, John Beatty, H. K. Snow and Irwin Barr, Executive Committee.

The time of meeting of the club was fixed as the first and third Saturdays in each month. At the conclusion of this business session City Attorney Z. B. West introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Peck of Riverside, who talked for about an hour and a half in a most convincing and logical manner on protection and sound money.

At the conclusion of Mr. Peck's speech many more signed the roll before the audience left the hall.

TRICKS WITH A GUN.

An exhibition of trick shooting was given yesterday evening out on the Maybury tract east of this city, by Capt. B. A. Barrett. The captain proved himself quite deft with the repeating gun, and performed many tricks in rapid firing that surprised the sportsmen who were present. On Wednesday afternoon he gave another exhibition at the same place that was witnessed by an enthusiastic and interested crowd.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The City Board of Education met Tuesday evening in the City Hall, with all members, except Ball, present.

Bids were received for the painting of the roofs of the Central buildings, and also for the furnishing of a quantity of coal. All the bids were referred to the Committee on Supplies, with power to act.

The matter of tuition in the High School was brought up and discussed, with the result that the board fixed the tuition, including the ninth grade, at $20 per year.

Bills were ordered paid as follows: F. W. Harding, plastering, $51; William Measor, labor, $1.50; W. H. Collins, labor and map, $76; E. E. Richardson, oil, 95 cents; gas company, light, $8.50.

The subject of providing more room for the little folks in the First-street building came up and, after some discussion, it was decided to build a small one-room building and the secretary was therefore instructed to have plans drawn for the same at as early a date as possible. The building, it is expected, will be ready for use by the 14th of next month.

GARDEN GROVE ORGANIZES.

The Republicans of Garden Grove effected the organization of a McKinley and Hobart club Tuesday evening, when over forty names were placed on the roll as a starter. The attendance was good, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The following officers were elected: J. N. Bills, president; J. W. Duckworth, vice-president; E. S. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; H. A. Young, William MacColough and W. A. Beckett, Executive Committee.

It was decided that the club should meet every two weeks on Tuesday evenings. Everybody invited to attend.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES.

S. W. Smith, City Marshal of National City, came up to Santa Ana Wednesday for Chris Stoecker, who was arrested Tuesday by Officer Cogburn. Marshal Smith stated that Stoecker was wanted for stealing $50 from a former employer. The Marshal left on the afternoon train with his prisoner for the south.

A telegram was received today from T. W. Raymond, stating that he would arrive in Santa Ana with the remains of Mrs. Raymond on the afternoon overland train Thursday. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

A called meeting of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Ana will be held Thursday afternoon of this week at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Anderson on North Main street.

Born, in Tustin, August 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mitchell, a son.

VENTURA COUNTY.

A School Regulation is Stirring Up Strife.

VENTURA, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) A school war has broken out in this city, and from present indications the courts will be called upon to untangle the snarl between the school trustees for the town of San Buenaventura, and the scholars and their parents and guardians. Briefly outlined, the trouble is as follows: On Tuesday the three trustees, Dr. C. L. Bard, Mrs. R. B. Hall and S. L. Shaw, caused to be published a lengthy open letter detailing the fact that owing to the crowded condition of the schools, a rule would be enforced requiring the scholars to attend their ward school. Heretofore the board has allowed the scholars to attend the school of their choice, regardless of ward limits, or lines, the consequence being that the more centrally located school was overcrowded. The report said further that on Monday last 458 scholars applied for admission to the primary and grammar grades, 289 applying at the Plaza school, which faces the public park, and 169 at the Pali and Meta-street schools combined. Without making any transfers this would give an average of forty-eight scholars to each of the teachers in the Plaza school and thirty-four to the teachers in the Meta and Pali-street schools. To equalize the work, it was decided to make a transfer of thirty scholars from the Plaza to the Meta and Pali-street schools, which would bring their general averages up to forty pupils each, and reduce the average at the Plaza school to forty-three pupils. Following the transfer, which was made forthwith, the ward-line order was made, and instructions issued that intending pupils must make application to the school situated within the limits of the ward in which such pupil resided.

The board also passed a motion that non-resident pupils attending school in this district shall not be allowed to cross the division line, which is set at Oak street. If they come from the east they must attend the Plaza school, if from the west the Pali-street school.

The open protest from scholars, guardians and parents began to pour in on the sorely troubled trustees as soon as the transfer of thirty scholars was made. In some instances the scholars refused to go to the Pali-street school, which is situated on a hill overlooking the old Spanish quarter, and is reached from Main street by a tedious climb of sixty-one steps, with six or seven rests, and from the east and west by Pali street, which is not sidewalked or paved. To reach Poli street a climb must be made from Main street by way of a cross street more or less difficult of ascent. The Pali-street school has within the past six or seven months been repaired throughout at an expense of $1500, and is in good condition for the purpose for which it was built. The only fault found lies in the fact of its location. One gentleman in conversation with the Times correspondent, said that he would not allow his children to climb the hill twice a day for any amount of money. For small children such as it is proposed to establish grades for in the Pali-street school the daily exertion of a climb from Main street is more than should be demanded from a child of tender years.

Today W. E. Shepherd was engaged by a taxpayer to mandamus the school trustees to the end that they provide suitable quarters for the pupils of the High School, said pupils now occupying room in the Plaza school, which should be used for the pupils in the grammar and primary grades. Attorney Shepherd informed the Times representative that he had been employed, and proposed to take the necessary legal steps in the matter. He favored the transfer of the High School students from the Plaza to the Pali-street school until such time as the High School building could be constructed. The High School students are of riper age, and better able to stand the discomfort and fatigue of the daily climb to the Pali-street school. Just how the trouble will terminate it is hard to tell.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The Salt-water Plant is in Operation.

SANTA BARBARA, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The big suction pump at the Santa Barbara ice plant was set in motion today and it pulled a small portion of the Pacific Ocean right into town. The pump works admirably. The pipe-line will be completed to Victoria street tonight and a salt-water test will be made on Santa Barbara streets at once. That salt crust that makes driving so delightful at Santa Monica will be applied to our streets in time for the excursionists, who are coming August 21 and 22 to get the benefit.

The Board of Trade has again taken the excursion matter in hand and will see that all who come are properly cared for in every way. The excursion tickets will be good for thirty days and will be sold at Los Angeles at a low rate. The Mexican band of Tucson, Ariz., will come up on Friday's excursion and will play at Hotel Mascarel Friday evening and give a concert Saturday afternoon at Plaza Del Mar. This band numbers twenty-seven pieces, and is noted for its excellent music. It is said that many excursionists will accompany them from Arizona.

ANOTHER M'KINLEY CLUB.

There was a big Republican "round-up" at Carpinteria tonight. The residents of the valley turned out en masse and showed much enthusiasm. Quite a number were present from Santa Barbara and assisted in organizing a strong McKinley club. Good speeches were made both by local orators and also by Messrs. Newell, Crow and others from Santa Barbara. The real issues of the day were put into plain words and discussed in a way that was appreciated. The difference between the silvery advocate of free Chinese labor, and the great statesman and protectionist, stood out in bold relief and the newly-organized McKinley and Hobart Club will see to it that Carpinteria's vote this fall will be for protection to her bean fields, walnut groves, orchards and laborers therein.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

The protectionists and sound-money advocates of Montecito have decided not to organize a club among themselves, but they will join forces with the Santa Barbara McKinley and Hobart Club. Over thirty voters sent in their names from there yesterday, and they say that anything but a protectionist and a sound-money man would be hard to find down that way. They will all join the club here and assist in carrying on an intellectual campaign in this county that will wipe out the free-silver fanaticism and roll up old-time majorities for a sound financial policy.

Among the late arrivals at the De la Vina House are: Mrs. M. E. Maudsley, St. Louis; I. N. Wood, Odell, Ill.; Mrs. E. Maddox, Nordhoff, Cal.; Miss H. Levick, Philadelphia; Rev. P. H. Bodkin, Los Angeles.

Prof. C. Y. Roop, superintendent of Santa Barbara schools, has moved to his new quarters at the City School building, and will meet pupils and arrange work for the coming term tomorrow. Some of the rooms are already provided with seats, and school will open Monday with plenty of room for the first time in years.

Recent arrivals at the Mascarel are: T. H. Williams, A. Roos, W T. Hanlan, San Francisco; J. C. Donovan, L. McDonald, C. Samuelson, W. H. Murmeyer, W. R. Patterson, Los Angeles.

There were registered at the New Morris House today: E. M. Hall, Miss A. D. Stewart, Jessie M. Stewart, Lompoc; A. C. Lawrence, Santa Maria; Joseph Tasker, H. R. Crockmer, Los Angeles; A. C. Massey, San Francisco.

On the Wrong Side.

(Chicago Post:) The Kentucky colonel had just been rescued from a watery grave in the bottom of the Mississippi River.

"Where am I?" he asked feebly, as he opened his eyes.

"Safe on shore," replied one of the rescuers.

"On which side of the river?"

"The Iowa side."

For a moment the news seemed to overpower him, and he turned sorrowfully toward the river.

"Just my luck to land in a prohibition State," he said with a sigh. "Throw me in again."

Very Captivating.

(Detroit Journal:) The word "free" in connection with "silver" is as captivating to some people as the word "free" in connection with "trade" was four years ago. And it is equally deceptive and threatening. Instead of meaning more money and easier to get, it means less money (for gold would go out) and dollars debased to about half their present value.

(New York Commercial Advertiser:) It is now said that Sewall's "bar'l" opens with a time lock, and Sewall tells everybody who makes inquiries that he does not consider that the time has arrived

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

A DOUBLE-BACK-ACTING FLOP CAUSES AMUSEMENT.

Garratt the Ensenda Bank Robber Confesses All—A Little Bank Will Go Out of Business at National City—News Notes.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The local political gossips are amused. A few weeks ago Judge J. Wade McDonald, then a Democrat, announced his hearty opposition to Bryan and the cheap money fallacy. He became a member of the Sound Money League. He was made the vice-president of that organization. On Sunday last he was announced as a full-fledged Popocrat. This flop causes a smile. Judge McDonald is a keen lawyer. He is said to like the business of judge. It is easier to listen to the squabbles of attorneys, than it is to squabble. By getting the support of Popocrats at the coming election, Judge McDonald might have a chance of becoming a county judge. And even if the salary of a judge was paid in 53-cent dollars, it wouldn't be so bad after all. The eagerness for office this trip is intense down this way. And, of course, Judge McDonald is entirely justified in doing what he can for himself, in order to get that office. The Sound Money League people feel grateful that Judge McDonald's true colors have been thrown to the breeze thus early in the campaign. As vice-president and an enrolled member of the league, it would have been awkward had Judge McDonald delayed in informing the public what his true sentiments really were. After declaring for 100-cent dollars his somersault into the 53-cent dollar camp is rather funny. The race for the ermine of county judgeships this year promises to be amusing for onlookers. There will be but two of the coveted places this year, instead of three, as formerly. And ten to twenty aspirants of all grades of legal knowledge, have the judgeship bees a-buzzing in their bonnets.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the English writer, has returned to John Kendall's El Cajon ranch. She will soon go to London and finish a new novel.

The special city school tax of $33,130, necessary to keep the schools open throughout the year, was voted by a large majority on Tuesday.

Arthur E. Harrington and Miss Fannie C. Teats were married by the Rev. A. C. Bane at the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Tuesday.

Local laborers are watching the influx of cheap Italian laborers from San Francisco with some concern.

The ship Armida is expected to sail for San Francisco this week.

There will be a musical festival at La Jolla on Friday.

Dr. H. A. Reid of Pasadena is here.

CORONADO BEACH.

CORONADO BEACH, Aug. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) Maj. Hooper of the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, arrived on Tuesday's steamer.

Willis Miller of Redlands, here on a visit, has been called to Chicago by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father.

Recent arrivals include: J. M. Lever, Vallejo; B. Hazzard and wife, Santa Barbara; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Runyon, Red Bluff; Mrs. Mary J. Rankin, Mrs. A. M. Lechey, Mrs. J. E. Runyon, Los Angeles, Mrs. E. M. Stevens, London.

GARRATT CONFESSES.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 12.—Garratt, the Ensenada gold-bar robber, has confessed to the Mexican officers. He says no one was implicated with him, and he opened the safe by its combination. He offered to show how it was done, and was taken by the officials to Riverolf's office, where in a few seconds he opened two safes by their combinations. He says Pratt is not guilty, and that on the night of the robbery he got Pratt drunk and robbed the safe alone. When he was captured Garratt carried firearms and a canteen with water enough to withstand a long siege. The Governor has sent out boats and armed men to overhaul the junk Pekin, that took Garratt to Lower California.

SLOW COLLECTIONS.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 12.—The Bank of National City closed its doors this morning, giving the reason that collections could not be made. The bank has a capital stock of $30,000 paid up, and a small surplus. The heaviest owners are Warren C. Kimball and wife and George W. Hale of Malone, N. Y. There is no excitement, as the bank is known to be solvent. It is believed that Hale was not to be found when needed, which caused the suspension. The bank has paid several dividends.

(New York Mail and Express:) Candidate Bryan's boom may yet fall a victim to the evils of free coinage of rhetoric. Old campaigners are of the opinion that a larger supply of reticence might add to his safety.

In Curing
Torturing
Disfiguring
Skin Diseases

Cuticura
Works Wonders

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

HARDWARE
and House Furnishings.

NO Smoke odor, explosions, extra insurance, flame, creeping up with a Blue Flame Oil Stove.

See it in operation at our store.

THOMAS BROS.
230 S. Spring St. - - Los Angeles

CITY BRIEFS.

ST. JACOB'S OIL.

Only a few years ago it was not an unusual sight, wherever one traveled, to see large advertisements of St. Jacob's Oil, or to take up a daily or weekly paper and see the St. Jacob's Oil advertisement. However, they stopped advertising, and what is the result? St. Jacob's Oil is today almost forgotten.—(Profitable Advertising.

A straw ride is the thing now, if you take it in Desmond's straws, which are top quality every way. Get your straw hat while you need it, and while you can get any $1 or $1.25 quality for 50 cents. See Desmond's bargains also in summer neckwear this week, at No. 141 South Spring street, Bryson Block.

The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the lithograph picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which was presented to our readers with the issue of July 4.

Special—Fine cabinet photos reduced to $1 per doz. "Sunbeam," 236 S. Main.

Pocketbooks, shopping and chatelaine bags, toilet cases, No. 423 South Spring.

Crittenton's meetings at Peniel Hall begin next Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Cowles, Bryson Block, has returned.

Tim Clow and Ah Chung were arrested yesterday for selling lottery tickets.

Dr. J. W. Trueworthy has returned to the city after a vacation of several weeks at Denver and Salt Lake City.

T. Chavez was arrested last evening and locked up at the City Jail by Officer Talamantes on a charge of petty larceny.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for C. P. Van Alstine, John F. Taylor, J. C. Robinson and E. D. Harrington.

The entrances of the Fitzion Block, a handsome office building now in course of erection, at Santa Barbara, will be constructed of serpentine marble from Catalina Island.

There will be a meeting of the Forty-Fourth Precinct Suffrage Club at the residence of Mrs. W. L. Sheldon, No. 754 College street today, at 12:30 p.m. Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin will read a paper.

CHARGED WITH BATTERY.

Martin Cummings Says Lindley Hit Him with a Rock.

Martin Cummings yesterday swore to a complaint in Justice Owens' court against Ernest Lindley, charging him with battery.

Tuesday night Cummings went to the Receiving Hospital with a gash on the left side of his head which he said some one had inflicted with a rock as he was walking along Macy street. Lindley says that Cummings was calling on his sister and had been warned not to do so. Tuesday night he called and Lindley whipped him, using nothing but his fists.

W.C.T.U. Meeting.

There was a large gathering at the meeting of the Los Angeles W.C.T.U. yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist Church. The society was called to order by the president. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. C. L. Nichols, subject, "Equipped for Service." A paper was presented by Mrs. J. C. Peacock upon the condition and treatment of the Armenians in foreign lands. From the women of Armenia comes a piteous appeal to Christian women everywhere; the call is a heart-rending cry for immediate physical and moral salvation. Plans were suggested by which money may be raised to help in this noble cause. An animated discussion followed, in which Mrs. Lehns, Mrs. J. H. Martin and others participated.

Railroad Notes.

The Santa Fé will sell excursion tickets August 25 and 26 for the G.A.R. Encampment, which is to be held at St. Paul from September 1 to 4.

C. A. Garcelon of Chicago, manager of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is registered at the Hollenbeck. J. P. Meehan, Pacific Coast agent of the same company, is also at the Hollenbeck.

E. N. Brown, Southern Pacific train-dispatcher at Bakersfield, is registered at the Ramona, accompanied by his wife.

Watson, Little & Co., one of the largest coal firms in Chicago, made an assignment today to Matthew I. Morton. No statement was filed. The failure is said to have been caused by a strike at the company's mines in Brazil, Ind.

THE MOST FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

The opportunity is here offered city patrons of The Times to read all the leading magazines and periodicals each month at trifling cost. For $1 per month is offered the Daily and Sunday Times and all of the following list of publications:

Argosy, Arena, Art de la Mode, Art Amateur, Art Interchange, Atlantic Monthly, Bearings, Black Cat, Bon Ton, Century, Cosmopolitan, Current Literature, Demorest, Delineator, Eclectic, Donohoe's, Family Herald, Forum, Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, French Dressmaker, Godey's, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Magazine, Household News, Judge Quarterly, La Mode, Ladies' Home Journal, Lippincott's, Magazine of Art, McClure's, Metaphysical Magazine, Musical Courier, Munsey's, Midland Monthly, Monthly Illustrator, New England, Nickell, North American Review, Outing, Overland Monthly, Pall Mall, Peterson's, Popular Science, Monthly, Recreation, Review of Reviews (American edition,) Review of Reviews (English edition,) Round Table (Harper's) Scribner's, Scientific American, Sportsman's Review and Bicycle News, Sports Afield, St. Nicholas, Strand, Standard Designer, Something to Read, Toilettes, Vogue, Young Ladies' Journal,

The Times is glad to be the medium through which its city patrons (it is imoracticable to extend the offer to out-of-town subscribers) will be enabled to read all of the leading weekly and monthly periodicals at trifling cost.

HOW IT IS DONE.

By the payment of 25 cents extra per month every city subscriber to The Times is entitled to the privilege of reading at home the entire list of publications above referred to. A sufficient number of the periodicals will be kept in stock by the Broadway News Company, which is the Los Angeles Depot of the M. K. system, and located at No. 435 S. Broadway, to supply all demands of subscribers who have paid the 25 cents in addition to the regular monthly subscription.

Patrons of The Times who desire to accept this offer should call at the subscription department in the basement of the Times Building and pay the necessary 25 cents, which will entitle them to the privilege of reading the whole list.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR THE LADY BIRD.

A Horticulturist Sounds the Parasite's Praises.

MONROVIA, Aug. 12, 1896.—(To the Editor of The Times:) Two years ago or more the State Board of Horticulture began colonizing the Rhizobius ventralis, a valuable little insect discovered in Australia by Prof. Kobele and introduced in California by the board to destroy the black scale in the orchards of the State. This, too, in face of great efforts made to prevent their introduction and good work, made by many who may have had an object in so doing; at all events, they were men who favored spraying and fumigating in preference to all other means of ridding orchards of what appeared to be as perilous a pest as the white, cottony-cushion scale of ten years ago.

There does not appear to have been sufficient attention given to this little parasite, and they have not been protected as they should, and their value has been in a great measure restrained. Elwood Cooper, president of the State Board of Horticulture, gave the Rhizobius all the latitude possible in his infected olive orchard and proved their valuable qualities, and Alexander Craw, State Entomologist, was equally sanguine of their value, and both of these gentlemen urged orchardists to obtain colonies to work wherever there was an infected orchard or grove.

Many did as urged, and now they are realizing the result of their hopes, as where the little lady bird has been colonized and cared for, the orchards are clean and thrifty, while orchards that have been sprayed and fumigated are as foul as ever and require to have all their work done over again and at great expense. These latter gentlemen are now beginning to realize that spraying and gasing are ineffective, as well as being very expensive, and fail in the results required.

Mr. Harris and others here in Monrovia adopted the advice of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Craw, and colonized the beetles in their orchards and now begin to see what has been accomplished by so doing, as they have clean orchards, the trees being thrifty and growing finely. Others who have relied on local authorities and followed gasing and spraying, are now making application for colonies of these beetles, proposing to rely on them for the future. They find that they are numerous in some orchards in the county and are likely in places to die off for want of more scale food to prey on, and I am reliably informed they can be had in large numbers by some one going out to these places and gathering them.

Right here I would like to ask what is Los Angeles county keeping up a commission and a large number of inspectors for at a great cost, as high as $18,000 in some years, and still orchardists are required to obtain these parasites by their own unaided efforts and pay the cost themselves, and being told besides by the county commission that they are not to be relied on, and not to be had anyway.

The supervisors of Los Angeles county would certainly do well to follow the example set by our neighbor, San Bernardino, and put horticultural affairs in the hands of a commission of three competent men and cause this valuable little parasite to be abundantly distributed and protected in its work, for it is certainly a burdensome item of expense as matters have been conducted. I understand the supervisors have been petitioned to this effect, and, in view of the thorough work the beetle has to his credit, there would certainly be no risk in so doing, nor additional expense, probably costing considerably less. ORCHARDIST.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN GARRATT.

Bank Robber Believed to Have Been in Long Beach.

It is believed that Garratt, the Ensenada bank robber, started on his recent trip for the scene of his old crime from Long Beach in the yacht Dawn.

Within the last two weeks two men called on the skipper of the Dawn at Long Beach and offered to pay $14 a day for the use of the yacht for a sea voyage.

The offer was accepted, the boat provisioned and started on the voyage. The skipper was ordered to proceed southward down the coast and off San Diego was told to keep on in the same direction. To this he demurred saying that he had no clearance papers and would not jeoparadize his vessel.

The two men insisted but the skipper was obdurate and finally, in spite of protests from the men put them ashore at San Diego and returned to Long Beach.

The actions of the men were suspicious. They claimed they were going to Lower California to purchase a gold mine and did not want to go to San Diego, as if their presence there became known, their competitors would head them off and purchase the mine.

DENY GEVURTZ'S STATEMENTS.

What the Detectives Have to Say About the Case.

Detectives Hawley and Auble yesterday refuted some of the statements made by P. Gevurtz in his affidavit. Gevurtz was arrested July 31 on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the Chicago Clothing Company's store on North Spring street, but was discharged by Justice Morrison Tuesday afternoon, and immediately made an affidavit setting forth that he had been locked up in a dark cell for eight days without being allowed to communicate with an attorney or friends.

The detectives tell quite a different story. They claim that at no time was he denied the privilege of sending for an attorney. He was arraigned the second or third day after his arrest, and was informed of his right to send for an attorney, but the detectives say that he said nothing at all about having one; that three attorneys called on him, and the first two did not take his case. It is also claimed that no one called to inquire if he was locked up and was told that he was not.

It is said that Detective Auble was informed a few days ago that some time ago Gevurtz had a friend of his telegraph to his brother in Portland, Or., that he was dead, and to send money to bury him.

AT SANTA MONICA SUNDAY,

Grand double concert, Mexican Band and Elite Orchestra. Sunday bicycle racing. Second heat of the ocean swim. Take Southern Pacific. Time card in this paper. Round trip, 50 cents.

MARRIED IN POLICE COURT.

Three Couples Tied by Police Justice Morrison.

A police court, as a general rule, is not a likely place for one to derive much happiness, but there are four happy hearts in this city which beat as two, to disprove the statement. Justice Morrison was yesterday called upon to deviate from the dispensation of misery incident to the daily grind of the Police Court, long enough to unite in marriage two couples.

The magistrate was seated on the bench when two gentlemen and two women entered the courtroom. A few moments later Clerk Everett handed up a marriage license with the remark that a couple wished to be married. Justice Morrison received them in his private office, and in the presence of another couple and the other Police Court clerks, pronounced John Brennen and Mary Lehman husband and wife. At the conclusion of the ceremony he advanced toward the bride and shook hands with her and wished her happiness.

Half an hour later, before life in the courtroom had settled down to the even tenor of its way, a second couple came in, and, exhibiting a marriage license, asked to be married. Another adjournment was taken to the private office, and the prospective bride and bridegroom gave the names of Walter W. Niece and Servena Niece. Clerks McKenzie and Everett acted as witness, and the deed was done.

As the second couple were leaving the room Clerk Everett was heard to remark: "I am going to petition the Council to have a chapel attached to the Police Court."

About 6 o'clock last evening a young man approached Clerk Gridley in the Police Station and asked where he could find Justice Morrison. Gridley saw a blushing maiden near by, and instantly divined what the young man wanted. He gave the inquirer the address of the magistrate, and the couple left.

A little later Justice Morrison telephoned to police headquarters that he had just married the couple, and if there were any more people who wished to be married, to send them over.

Reynolds Found Guilty.

Tom Reynolds, the contractor who struck Architect R. B. Young on the head with a rock a few days ago, was tried in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of battery. He demanded a jury trial and endeavored to prove that Young was the aggressor, but the jury, after over two hours' deliberation, found him guilty and he will be sentenced tomorrow.

Licensed to Wed.

James L. Orr, a native of Iowa, aged 24, and Hortense Charles, a native of Belgium, aged 21, both of Los Angeles.

Frederick Alfred Browne, a native of Illinois, aged 40, and Mrs. Myra B. Deaves, a native of New York, aged 35, both of Los Angeles.

John Brennen, a native of Missouri, aged 34, and Minnie Lehman, a native of Germany, aged 28, both of Los Angeles.

Louis Dahlbrink, a native of Wisconsin, aged 36, and Tilda Pearson, a native of Sweden, aged 28, both of Los Angeles.

Severano Garcia, a native of Mexico and resident of Duarte, aged 36, and Silveria Quiroz, a native of California and resident of San Gabriel, aged 26.

Walter W. Niece, a native of Kansas, aged 24, and Serena Niece, a native of Idaho, aged 24; both of Los Angeles.

Joseph Lacey, aged 21, and Sarah A. McNeill, aged 20; both of Los Angeles.

Ward L. Dalph, a native of Illinois, aged 41, and Mary L. Beauzy, a native of Colorado, aged 33; both of Los Angeles.

NO-TO-BAC MENDS NERVES

Lost Life-Force Restored and Shattered Nerve-Power Quickly Repaired.

The Tobacco Vice Undermines Vigor and Vitality—Nervous Prostration, General Debility Mean Tobacco Nerve-poisoning.

Tobaco using is a reckless waste of life force, money and manhood.

It is a dirty, nasty, men-wrecking disease and every tobacco-user knows it.

The tobacco-user's nerves are shattered and broken, his life is going out of him, he's losing his grip, but No-To-Bac, the strongest, quickest nerve-tonic in the world, braces his brain, nourishes his nerves, kills nicotine, makes manhood. Summer smoking shortens life.

If you want to quit tobacco, gain strength, weight, vitality—

If you want all the time to look, feel and act like a man—

Take No-To-Bac! Get a cure or your money back. Over 400,000 have been cured, and millions use No-To-Bac to regulate tobacco using, or purely for its wonderful powers as a nerve tonic and stimulant.

If your nerve and heart action are weak, no matter what the cause, take No-To-Bac.

Sold and guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Our famous booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample mailed for the asking. Address the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal or New York.

THE BEST PARTS OF THE BEST CATTLE IN

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

THAT'S WHY IT'S THE BEST, PUREST AND OF FINEST FLAVOR.

Can't do better than give us a trial order. We try to treat everybody decent.

Cline Bros., 142-144 N. Spring St.

Stock-taking Sale. Alteration Sale.

Values upon values—day by day—hour by hour—you are getting more for your money than any store in California offers—No store hereabouts has the nerve to publish a list of bargains like this daily—Is it any wonder the "People's Store" is crowded from early morn 'till the closing hour?

Great Towel Sale.

Several hundred dozens go on sale this morning at prices which will astonish the closest buyers—a pair of towels at the price of one.

Large plain white Absorbent Towels, fringed both ends, 10c value; today at 5c

Large white Absorbent Towels, colored border, fringed ends, worth 12½c each; now 7½c

Extra large cream Turkish Bath Towels, 15c value; now on sale 10c

Hemstitched ends Huck-a-back Towels, worth 18c, now on sale at 12½c

Satin Damask Towels, 54 inches long, 25 inches wide, fancy colored border, Spanish drawn work, knotted fringe and plain, a splendid 40c. or 50c value, on sale today at 25c

Bathing Suits.

The balance of our season's stock at prices way below even first costs, every suit desirable.

Misses' All-wool Flannel Bathing Suits, braid trimmed, worth $3; now $2.00

Misses' very fine All-wool Flannel Bathing Suits, prettily trimmed with white braid, worth $3.50; now $2.50

Women's All-wool Flannel and Jersey Cloth Bathing Suits, worth $4, $5 and $5.50, at $2.95

Women's Bathing Suits that have sold at $5.00, $6 and $7, very finest materials and made in the very latest styles; now $3.95

Bathing Hats 50c, 75c, $1

Bathing Caps 25c

Notions.

Small savings count in the long run.

Assorted Safety Pins, 2 doz 8c
Black-head Hat Pins, per box 2c
Basting Thread, per doz 8c
Pearline Buttons, 18, 20, 22 line, per doz. 7c
Invisible Hair Pins, per paper 1c
Fedora Hair Curlers, per doz 8c
Lead Crimpers, per doz 3c
Steel pins, per paper 1c
Hat Pins, per doz 5c
All colors Crochet Cotton, per ball 4c
Kid Curlers, per doz 5c
Lisle Elastic Web, per yard 6c

Wash Goods.

More goods, newer novelties and lower prices. Stock-taking brings very many splendid values to the front.

Pretty Irish Lawn, neat, dainty figures, 7-8 yard wide 5c

Corded and Plain Organdies, tinted grounds, choice designs, very handsame selection of patterns, many of the pieces worth 15c the yard, now 8⅓c

Satin Finish Prints at 4c

Shirting Percales at 3c

Indigo Blue Prints at 4c

Millinery.

Not to late for you—if you're looking for bargains—today we make a last grand cut into the Elite Trimmed Hats; there's about a dozen left worth $2, $3, $4; take your choice at $1.00

Embroideries and Laces

Beautiful Open Irish Point Embroideries, 3½ inches wide, at, yard 8⅓c

Wide Margin Embroideries, new open-edge effects, 4 to 6 in. wide, and bargains at 25c yd. only, yard 15c

9-inch open Eyelet and Lace Work Patterns on Swiss and Cambric Embroideries, price, yard 20c

New Eylet Embroideries on fine Swiss with dainty edges, trimmed with pretty Val. lace, 3½ to 6 inches wide, yard 20c

500 pieces narrow Valenciennes Laces in white and butter color, just received and will be sold for per doz. yds. 15c, 25c 35c

Cream Oriental Laces in pretty open patterns in Irish point designs, 4 inches wide; 12½c qualities for, yd 8⅓c

35c Special Silk Sensation.

Grand final clear-up off the odd pieces.

65c Fancy Two-toned Silks at 35c
75c Fancy Plaid Surah Silks at 35c
65c Striped Taffeta Silks at 35c
75c Figured India Silks at 35c
85c Changeable Surah Silks at 35c
65c Pongee 26-inch Heavy-weight Silk at 35c

75c Silk Special Number Two.

Goods worth up to $2.50 the yard—think of it.

$1.50 24-inch Plaid Taffeta Silks 75c
$1.25 Broche Taffeta Silks 75c
$2.00 Swiss Taffeta Silk Stripes 75c
$2.25 Extra Heavy Swivel Taffetas 75c
$2.00 Persian and Dresden Silks 75c

Bargain Tables Downstairs.

5-cent Tables, 10-cent Tables and 25-cent Tables loaded down with the greatest bargains of the season—We have no annex. These tables are downstairs.

Boys' Clothing.

A great, very great cut in the prices.

BOYS' ZOUAVE SUITS, Cassimere, Flannel or Tweed; light or dark colorings, trimmed with soutache braid; sizes 3 to 6 years $2.50

BOYS' REEFER SUITS in all-wool cassimere, cheviots and tweeds; handsomely braided trousers with double seat and knees, light or dark color effects; sizes 3 to 8 years, only $3

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, blouse style, navy blue or black serge, with deep square collar and detachable shield front; sizes 3 to 10 years; for this suit only $3.50

Boys' Washable Knee Pants 15c
Boys' Percale Waists 15c
Boys' Blue Yacht Caps 25c
Boys' navy blue Eton Caps 25c

All Boys' and Children's Straw Hats at half price.

Wash Veils.

200 of the latest patterns in the new cream ready-made wash veils that always sold for 85c each; price each 50c

Men's Furnishings.

Special stock-taking drives.

All-linen Collars, all sizes 10c
Men's Silk Handkerchiefs 15c
Men's Madras Negligee Shirts 39c
Men's 75c Balbriggan Underwear 43c

Special Sale Shirts.

White Laundered Shirts; linen bosom, reinforced back and front; long or short bosom, good quality muslin; a big 75c value; today at 50c

Big Brush Bargains.

Stock-taking prices are lower by a third than the usual figures.

10c Tooth Brushes 5c
10c Nail Brushes 5c
35c Hair Brushes 22c
35c Prophylactic Brushes 22c

69c Priestley's Black Goods.

Bought at 29c on the dollar; selling the same way.

Priestley's 50-inch $2 Camels Hair 69c
Priestley's 48-inch $1.75 Silk Warp Foule 69c
Priestley's 48-inch $1.50 Silked Poplin 69c
Priestley's 46-inch $1.50 Eling Line 69c
Priestley's 46-inch $1.25 Wide Wale Serge 69c
Priestley's 48-inch $1.50 Cord Novelties 69c
Priestley's 44-inch $1.50 Boucle Cloth 69c

Easily the greatest Black Goods Sale of the season.

Bathing Suit Flannel, all wool good weight and firm quality, only 25c

Shirt Waists.

Choice Percales, that were 40c, now 25c

Waists with detachable collars, that were 50c, may now go at 35c

It pays to trade on Spring St.

Two packages Kiss-me Gum 5 cents.

A. Hamburger and Sons, NORTH SPRING STREET.

Two Packages Kiss-me Gum 5 cents.

It pays to trade on Spring St.

Two Packages Kiss-me Gum 5 cents.

A. Hamburger and Sons, NORTH SPRING STREET.

Two Packages Kiss-me Gum 5 cents.

PRETTY VEILS.

No store in town shows as many pretty styles of Face Veils as we—some specially good veils at 25c a yard or veils ready to use at

25c EACH.

MARVEL Cut Rate MILLINERY CO.,

241-243 S. Broadway.

DOUBLE STORE.

PRICES CUT

Order Your Clothes Now.

GORDAN, The Tailor,

104 S. Spring St,

Now Ready. ROWAN'S Pocket Map of Los Angeles county, accurately locating by recent survey all Wagon and Electric Roads, Railways, Stations, Postoffices, Streams, Mountains, Islands, Section, Township and Range of unoccupied government lands, mineral and agricultural. Mailed to any address. Price 50c post paid. GARDNER & OLIVER, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, 104 and 250 South Spring S.



ONE BOTTLE CURES McBurney's KIDNEY & BLADDER CURE.

Price $1.25. All Druggists W. F. McBurney, Sole Manufacturer, 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. Co

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL Commercial Street.

AUCTION

Sale of

Furniture and Buggies.

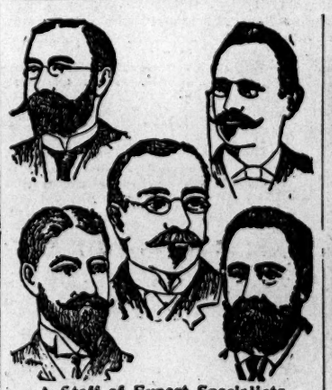
Rhoades & Reed will sell at their salesroom 409 South Broadway at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., Saturday, August 15, a complete line of Furniture and Household Goods, comprising Bedroom Suites, Extension Tables, Carpets, Chairs, One Folding Bed, Mattresses, Etc.; also at 2 p. m. 4 New Buggies, 1 Fine Phaeton and 2 Carriages and Surries, also a few Bicycles. Furniture Sale at 10 a. m; Buggies and Bicycles at 2 p.m.

BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales

Will be conducted by me in future as in past at residences or places of business. I pay cash for furniture or give you a guarantee of price which shall be realized by auction. Do not dispose of your household goods before getting my figures, as I can save you money. My office in future will be at 228 W. Fourth St., with Wilde & Strong, under Chamber of Commerce.

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer



A Staff of Expert Specialists

Incorporated for $200,000 and possessing the largest and best equipped medical institute on the Coast. A specialist for each class of chronic disease, offers to sufferers the highest character of medical service. Not one dollar accepted unless a cure is possible. Consultation always free. Write if you cannot call in person.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS.

Byrne Building, Rooms 414-418, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 1113 Black. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 9 to 11 Sundays; 7 to 9 evenings.

Teeth Extracted **Without Pain.**



Without the use of gas, chloroform, cocaine or anything else dangerous. From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after-effects.

Safest and best method, for elderly persons and people in delicate health and for children.

We extract over fifty teeth a day by our painless method and are equipped for just this kind of work.

ONLY 50c A TOOTH,

A reduction when several are extracted.

Filling 50c up. Porcelain crowns $2.50 up; gold crowns $4.00 up; flexible rubber plates $5 up. A good rubber plate only $5.00.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.

Room 22 to 26, 107 North Spring St.

Eyes Tested Free



And Glasses ground to correct all DEFECTS of VISION, and every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction.

These are a few of our prices:

Solid Gold Frames $1.75
Steel, Nickel or Alloy Frames 25c
Sun Glasses (including frames) 25c
First quality Lenses, properly fitted $1.00

Note—Spectacles repaired while you wait.—Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

BOSTON OPTICAL CO.

228 W. Second St., Bet Spring & Broadway.

All Medicines at Cut Rates.

BOSWELL & NOYES DRUG CO.,

3rd and Broadway.

$6.00 for a good set of teeth, guaranteed.

Painless Filling and Extracting.

PA. DENTAL CO.,

14 Wilcox Bldg. 'Phone "Red" 1493

Special reductions, Attractive bargains, DURING AUGUST AT

JOE POHEIM

THE TAILOR.



Pants made to order from $5

Suits made to order from $20

The styles are complete and artistic in every way. All garments shrunk before cutting.

The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Los Angeles.

143 South Spring Street,

Bryson Block, Los Angeles

$$$ SAVED

are Dollars earned. You should make that $1 of yours go as far as possible. We want you to know that you do not have to attend a going-out-of-business sale, or in fact any kind of special sales to get big values for your money. You positively get them here every day in the year.

NILES PEASE,

Furniture and Carpets,

337-339-341 S. SPRING ST.

COUPON.

When accompanied by 20c THIS COUPON entitles the sender to one copy of the LIFE OF M'KINLEY and HOBART, by Byron Andrews; a work of nearly 400 pages, handsomely illustrated. Address

THE TIMES, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. C. Cummings' THE SHOEMAN

110 So. SPRING ST.

SHOES Price About **1/2**

Infants' Soft Sole Shoe, in all colors, regular price 50c; now 20c

Misses' Oxfords, tan or black, these are exceptionally good wearers, regular price $1.50; now $1.00

Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2½, 3 and 3½, former price $3, $4 and $5; now $1.00

Boys' Rochester made Tan Calf bal, good style, regular price $2.50; now $1.50

Ladies' Rochester made hand-sewed shoes, four styles, regular price $5; now $3.50